PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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CONDENSED
MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,617.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
9-30 P. M.				
1909.				
16th Jan	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	.....	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6463	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7440	.....	...
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	8521	.....	...
13th "	MOYET	7913	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINDA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7983	.....	...
3rd Apl.	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
10th "	MACEDONIA	10517	.....	...
17th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st May	MOREA	11000	.....	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	8508
15th "	CALEDONIA	7583	.....	...
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
29th "	MOYET	7913	.....	...

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A. M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles ... Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

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BERTHS — Carefully selected,

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	466	748	374	561	350	525
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	572	920	495	770	429	643
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Mar seilles or Genoa vi Marseilles or Naples	663	*1188	570	*990	539	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	..

* Restricted passage from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 945 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
				1909
a. Trafford Hall	...	Jan 18	Feb 16	.....
C. City of Calcutta ...	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	.....
C. City of London ...	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	.....
C. City of Manchester.	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 1
C. City of Karachi....	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 23
a. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
C. City of Glasgow ...	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 9—12 passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LHASA	3,171	Mon 18th Jan.	11 a.m. V. M. P. D & C*
DWARKA	1,606	Tue 14th Jan.	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 15th Jan.	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Veraval, Mangrole, Porbunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 3,810 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire Mahomera and Buzreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,606 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Kuwait, Mahomera, and Buzreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,270 tons, sailing on or about 16th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

12th January, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barsac	21st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,148	Bellec	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC ..	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	10th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet ...	29th Jan., 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	26th Feb, 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD
Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboovich ...	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORREER	3,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboovich ...	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gillhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORREER	3,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,382	M. Daboovich....	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND ...	6,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	5,826	G. Bartole	28th Feb. 1909
* SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonicich ...	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Rednaz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,388	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the S.S. Mediterranean and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5,900	B. Rednaz ...	25th Jan. 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Sassoon House 91, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	8108	16th Jan 09
CASTALIA ...	J. Hamilton	6336	27th " "
BRITANNIA ...	R. J. Garlick	8068	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
ELYSIA ...	8468	A. Haig	27th February, 1909
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA ...	8164	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
ORCADSIA ...	8716	G. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909
SOMALIA ...	8106	Wm. Kelso	24th April, 1909.
CASTALIA ...	6068	J. Hamilton	8th May, 1909.
ELYSIA ...	8468	A. Haig	26th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez ..... Rs. 325
Bombay to Port Said ..... Rs. 416
Bombay to Marseilles ..... Rs. 575
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 905
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and first class tickets across the Continent ..... Rs. 653
Bombay to New York ..... Rs. 797
Return tickets to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ..... Rs. 980
Return tickets to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ..... Rs. 1068

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is stated to arrive within the period of their leave

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

REPAIRS of Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Sloper's Arnica Embrocation, which I purchased 20 years ago, has proved only Rs. 1-8 repairs. It is still going strong to all parts. I, R. Cleveland, 19, Duke Street, Bombay.

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DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† RHEINSTAG	2,160	Jacobsen	26th Jan.
* SOMALI	3,700	....	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1908.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

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TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld. engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,002

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mengtsin (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tsinling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow
Rangoon.	Samarang.	Yokohama
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York
Thatping (Penak).	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. ½ half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods on terms to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
SATURDAYS—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GIBBS,
EXCHANGE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

BOMBAY RACES—1908.

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EXCEEDS THE MAGNIFYING POWER OF ANY BINOCULAR EXTANT.

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Actual field of vision 6·7°. Subjective field of view 40°.
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For Field, Marine or Opera.
Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BEING AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE MANUFACTURERS,

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IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

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JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

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CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

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COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted harmless. In consistence, as refined by the official stamp. Sold in, Rs. 3d. & 6d. of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE-FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, like or pins and needles sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other painful perfods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening and wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood, from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system, than its luminous and penetrative influence, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, searches out the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatsoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofula and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly parts, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the broadcast of youth, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled venders often try to pass off inferior preparations upon you from motives of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears a Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon in white letters on a dark ground, and the Government Stamp bears the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

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(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)

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Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

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BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, O. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

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HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital.....	Rs.	20,00,000
Subscribed Capital.....	"	7,57,500
Reserve Fund.....	"	1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

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Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept, 1908.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	"	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.....	"	1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co. Bombay.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the stage of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man.—Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Thera'ion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of the public at large such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a search in regard to the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and for the sake of mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed rake in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the old, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited taint, and their consequent diseases as to render a relapse or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon which may certainly be said to be, if not the greatest of any discoveries

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's s.s. "DELTA," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "CASTALIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and discharges in the Victoria Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay. Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

Holders of Through Bills of Lading are requested to make written, not verbal application regarding their goods failing. The Undersigned will not be responsible for any delay caused by Consignees not being advised of arrival of such goods.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY, 11TH JANUARY, 1909.

ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY, ALIPORE.

OFFERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE during the official year 1909-10, of UNSORTED WOOLLEN and COTTON SWEEPINGS, from the Army Clothing Factory, Alipore. Quotations (price per lb. ex-godown), will be received up to the 15th February, 1909.

The successful offerer will have to execute a formal contract and lodge a security deposit of Rs. 500.

G. W. PALIN, Lieut.-Colonel,
Supdt. Army Clothing Factory, Alipore.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that SECOND ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 12th January, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 6TH JANUARY, 1909.

CHANGE OF NAME.

NOTICE is hereby given that with the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, the name of "The Shah Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.," has been CHANGED to THE BOMBAY & HUJAZ STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY OF INDIA, Ltd. and that the Registered Office of the Company will be at No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

ESSAJEE & A. M. JEWANJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Bombay & Hujaz Steam Navigation Company of India, Ltd.

Bombay, 5th January, 1909.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of ARTICLES OF PROVISIONS for the use of the ROYAL INDIAN MARINE VESSELS as well as of OIL LINSEED, RAW and BOILED, for the Dockyard, for one year during 1909-10 will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office, in the R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 2 P.M. sunfire, of 18th January, 1909, after which hour no tender will be received.

For particulars see Notice No. 6565 in "Bombay Government Gazette," of 22nd October, 1908, or apply to the DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
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DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
BALSAMIC EXPECTORANT DROPS.

Will be found of the greatest value in Coughs, Colds, Hooping Cough, Chronic Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Asthma, Pain in the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis and other affections of the Chest.

A Bottle Should be Kept in Every House.

In Bottles at Rs. 1-8 each.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY OF IT.

From Babu Devi Prasad, *Jitoura*.—"Please send me two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops per V. P. Parcel. Your Medicine has been tried in several Asthmatic cases and is doing wonderful effect in that disease."

From R. G., *Kotagiri*.—"The Drops have really done wonders for my bronchial Catarrh, and I expect to be quite freed from it before I have finished the first bottle. I take the drops at bedtime only, and have not used more than half a bottle, yet the troublesome secretions have almost entirely ceased and the tubes are clear nearly all the day. I have frequently used *Jayne's Expectorant* and with good immediate results; but it always causes headache and drowsiness and does not agree with me. Your Drops are perfectly free from any injurious effect, and I fancy rather act as a tonic over and above their expectorant virtues. I have had this Catarrh more or less for three or four years, and am delighted to be comparatively free from it now. I should have written before to thank you, but thought it better to give the Drops a fair trial first."

From T. Otter, Esq., District Surveyor, *Nellore*.—"Please send per V. P. Parcel (to be sent by Train) addressed as below, two bottles of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.

"I have to state that your Medicines are very a festival and I have great faith in them. They are worth their weight in gold. You can make use of this statement as you please."

From L. Young, Esq., Leon Line, E. I. R. *Steamer Haud*.—"Sir, will you kindly despatch me V. P. P. on receipt, being urgent, a bottle of Balsamic Expectorant Drops.'

"I took a bottle some months ago, and it had the desired effect."

From T. E. Spencer, Esq., *Benares*.—"An old man bought one bottle of your medicine called Balsamic Expectorant' and it did him much good. I have got lots of medicine from the hospital, but none of them have given him the relief that yours has."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Guano for sale, at 12 annas per maund. Quantity at Lowest Rates. Apply to Messrs. KELKAR & Co., Sitaram Mill Chawl, Bombay.

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MADAME ALICE GOMEZ.
GRAND CONCERT.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH AT 9-30 P.M.
ASSISTED BY
MR. H. W. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTONE,
MR. T. S. HAMILTON.
Reserved Seats Rs. 5.
Plan at S. ROSE AND CO.

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ALICE GOMEZ
Will give her Second
GRAND CONCERT
AT THE
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 14TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

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Kindly Assisted by
MR. INGLIS, MR. ADDLESTON,
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Reserved Seats .....Rs. 5.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT
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Refreshments will be on Sale.

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SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
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And many other films of the greatest interests never seen in Bombay.

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OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.
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ILLUSTRATED BY LANTERN SLIDES.
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TICKETS.—Rs. 2, Re. 1.
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MRS. BEN HICK.
4.—Song.....In Old Madrid.....(Illustrated.)
MR. B. GILLETT.
5.—Cornet Solo...The Lost Chord...(Illustrated.)
MR. RHENIUS.
6—Song.....Kathleen Mavourneen.....(Illustrated.)
MRS. VALENTINI.
INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.
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1. Recitation...The Matinee Hat .....
MISS RUSSELL.
2. Violin Solo...Rondo ..... Beriot.
MR. PORTLOCK.
3. Song .....Widdle and I .....(Illustrated.)
MR. SAUNDERS.
4. Song .....Robin Adair .....(Illustrated.)
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MR. B. GILLETT.
GOOD SAVE THE KING.

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IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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JOCKEY CLUB.—Rs. 2-12 per bottle.
Liberal Terms to the Trade.
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SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.
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is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA, SCURVY ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS. BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.
IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
ASK FOR . . .
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring reliable AGENTS for the purchase of goods, or execution of commissions, to communicate with them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.
LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER 1908 DOM."

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. Since 1839. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
To be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any Imitation is a Felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited.
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO" Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it.
Case "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.
ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age last Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age last Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 8	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	53 6	39 4	33 0	66 12	49 0	39 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 8	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	69 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	78 7	58 12 9	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.
NEW POLICIES IN 1907
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,493,800
ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER)
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazar Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.
The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.
For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

B.C.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1878.

Specify "GOLD & CO." on all indents sent through Shippers.

SPECIAL OFFER.
COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.
Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED for Ahwaz, Persian Gulf. Experienced HOSPITAL ASSISTANT and DISPENSER. Several years' experience in dispensing essential. Punjab Mahomedan, of not more than 40—45 years of age, preferred. Two years' engagement. Salary 1st year Rs. 100, 2nd year Rs. 120 per mensem with living, travelling, and reasonable personal expenses. Knowledge, English essential. Apply stating particulars to Box No. 946, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED for the band of the 117th Mahrattas, now at Kamptee, the following MUSICIANS. They will be required to Enlist:—
TWO FRENCH HORN PLAYERS.
ONE CHELLO PLAYER.
ONE BASS TROMBONE PLAYER.
ONE FIRST CORONET PLAYER.
ONE 2ND CORONET PLAYER.
Apply to
BAND PRESIDENT,
117th Mahrattas, Kamptee.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE, LANDED ESTATE, at Dadar, Five minutes from both Railway Stations consisting of land, admeasuring 6,000 square yards or thereabouts, with a double-storeyed Dwelling House and outhouses. Full particulars from
Messrs. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial, and Estate Agents,
18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEN WANTED—A remarkable offer. Over 3,000 GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZORS sold in the last three months in India, every one giving absolute satisfaction. We want every man to know what a prize this remarkable invention is for perfect shaving. The "Gem Junior" Complete in case, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P.—MONEY REFUNDED IN FULL if not satisfactory. GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.
GRAND BONA-FIDE SALE.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) exactly, Messrs. COLLETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Victoria House," Byculla, in the premises, lately vacated by Messrs. Brocleaur & Co., and close to Messrs. Phillips & Co., Ld., where the kit has been removed for sale, the valuable and handsome artistic latest design furniture made by Benjamin, Robert and Brocleaur, such as telescopic and oblong dining tables, armchairs, escritoire, large size sideboards, dinner waggons, marble top circular tables and teapoys, fancy silk tapestry lined spring settee suites, each in 10 pieces, corner and side cabinets, elegant ornamental chiffoniers and cabinets, brick-a-brac sofa, tile top occasional teapoys, jardinieres, hat and umbrella stands, roll top and plain office tables, marble-top dressing and washband tables, chest of drawers, substantial double bevelled mirror single, double and zoonda almirah and wardrobes, glass, porcelain and plated ware, old blue Ghina jars and flower vases, verandas and office seats, rich small and large Indian-made carpets, 4 nearly new full size typewriters, richly open carved chairs, copying presses, one sweet toned nearly new grand upright entire iron frame, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc., the property of Messrs. Captain Hill Cruickshanks and Edwards.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
COLLETT & Co.
Bombay, 12th January, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.
The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itaura, 3,363 tons Captain W. W. Tucker, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening, from Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dwarka, Captain H. M. Cutbush, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh via Coast ports, reports having experienced heavy fog in the Gulf of Kutch.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H. McDearmed, sailed yesterday for Karachi etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,340 tons, Captain M. Catto, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Mortlake, 1,737 tons, Captain F. W. Batten, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Adelaide, with a cargo of wheat.

THE steamer Singu, 1,912 tons, Captain W. B. Morrison, sailed yesterday for Rangoon via Mormugoa with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F. D. Lorne, sailed yesterday for Jedah etc., with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain L. Lemiere, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Company's steamer "Delta,' 4,780 tons, Captain B. W. H. Snow arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai via intermediate ports and Colombo with China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Kobe—Mr. B.-D. Bamji and two others. From Yokohama.—Capt Rundle. From Honkong.—Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Aldridge and Miss Collni. From Singapore.—Mr. H. Richmond. From Colombo.—Miss Burton, Miss V. Brodir, Mr. J. H. S. Barlow, Rev and Mrs. W. Dennys, Mrs. Jehangir and infant, Mr. Cowasji Hiraji, Mr. Kiddle, Mr. R. B. and Mr B. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. M. Purvez, Mr. M. R. B. Jeejeebhoy, Mr. P. Dalvi, Mr. King, Mr. and Mrs. D. Cow, Mr. A. T. Ham, Mr. Krivanok, Mr. Moilbek, Mr. F. Frey, Mr. Lessing, Mr. Blein, Mr. A. W. D. Gibbs, Mr. Abdul Hussen, Mr. J. C. Ward, and 5 deck. From Freemantle.—Mrs. Levy and infant. From Adelaide.—Mr. Crummey and child and Mr. F. Murray.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr Willock .....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Lischford .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

R I M S Dufferin Comdr Willson .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dobson .....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Jan 11

Aynthia.....694 Curtis .....F F & Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward .....P & O Co
Bahadur .....2936 Robbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1919 Evenson .....W & A Graham & Co
Bedaun .....2940 .....Owen
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kasselburn .....M M & Co
Caledonia 3529 Gordon London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Clavereak...2440 Urquhart .....T Morrison & Co
Delta.....4780 Snow .....P & O
Galavale.....244 Seeary .....Cory Brothers Co
Hydra .....330 Scopicolo .....F F Campbell & Co
Inconstans .....2572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar .....2979 Jacob.....T Morrison & Co
Inshmere .....2426 Seeberge .....T Morrison & Co
Kilchalton.....2418 Higgins .....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon.. 316 Butler .....M & Co
Lord Kelvin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Malura...1373 Dickwinson .....M M & Co
Mortlake...1737 Batten .....
Nuddea...1944 Antin .....M M & Co
Persia.....4198 Haughton .....London .....30-1-09 P & O S Co
Queda .....944 Coope .....M M & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster.....Shah S N Co
Strathavon 2830 ..... Campbell W & A Graham & Co
Singu.....1913 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Strathgarry ..2340 Stanhope .....W & A Graham & Co
Vasigath .....2613 Rule .....T M & Co
Wearbeck 2446 Thompson .....
Wearmouth.....2240 .....Catto

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Jan. 12.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shahristan	1741	Hadson			Manchester via Bristol 14-1 E Latham & Co
B Culna	3963	Maclachlan	A'werp	20-1	M M & Co
C & R Prome	3299	Mason	A'werp	26-1	K N & Co
D & B Clan Macdougall	2975	Twilling	Chittagong	16-1 F Muir & Co	
F Itaura	3363	Tucker	N F	16-1	M M & Co
G Mohtari	1109	Gore	P Gulf	21-1	B & P S N Co
H Naseri	911	Mierre	P Gulf	12-1	B and P S N Co
K Dido	3127	Ranton	Hull via Karachi	13-1-09 F Muir & Co	
M Lhasa	950	McDiarmid	Karachi	18-1	M M & Co
O Haidari	1563	Lorne	Jeddah	11-1-09	B & P S N Co
P Yebashi Maru	3992		Koba	17-1	Kom N Y Kuisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia..... 4081 Hamilton.....Liverpool 27-1 W & A Graham & Co
2 Scindia ...3253 Kelso .....Liverpool .....15-1 W & A Graham & Co
3 D Balduino ...2684 Maganzini...Genoa 15-1 Florio and R S N Co
4 Caithness.....2222 Taylor.....Rotterdam.... 23-1 W & A G & Co
5 Ischia...2481 Shanghai Balsite 17-1 F & R S N Co
6 F Chanda 3951 Tice Antwerp Hall 12-1-09 M M & Co
7 Bohemia .....3305 Dabsevich .....Trieste ..16-1 A L S N Co
8 City of Agra .....3096 Buch.....Liverpool 12-1 K Nixon & Co
9 Lindenfels .....3525 Kenneweg .....Karachi 15-1 W & A G & Co
10&11 Iran 4066 Peabody Dunkirk 12-1-09 K N & Co
12 Marmora 5239 Weston London 16-1 P & O S N Co
15 Bardistan ..2500 Davies ...Hull 16-1.....M M & Co
16 Clydesdale 2296 Manship London 13-1-09 J M Co

H W P D

Jeevati...513 Fakeera...G Ports ...14-1 Ko S N Co Ld
Bahadari...899 Fakeera Mangalore 11-1 Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri.....553 Mahomed...B'nagar 13-1 B o S N Co Ld
Mahana li...547 Ahmed...Karachi ...12-1 B o S N Co Ld

M W D D

Dwarka...759 Cubush.....P Gulf .....14-1 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
10	Itaura s	Tucker	Rangoon Dec 31
	Mortlake s	Batten	Adelaide Dec 12
11	H M S Lapwing s.	Gouldsmith..	Muscat Jan 6
	Delta s.....	Snow	Shanghai Dec 22
	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta Jae 1

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Dumra	McDiarmid. ..	Karachi

The steamer Naseri Lemiere for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Castalia for Liverpool.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf &c,

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's Steamer Nera from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Friday, the 8th instant at 10 a.m.

The P. & O. Co's. Steamer Assaye, left Hongkong on the 9th January.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan	Vessel.	From
7	Clan Macneil	Liverpoo
8	Landaura	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—JAN. 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—16 bales wool, J Moolchand; 186 bales wool, Cassum Joosub; 19 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 31 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 85 bales wool, A H Bundally; 150 bales wool, B Hurbham; 13 bales wool, R Rugoonath; 15 bales wool, V Tejpal; 55 bales wool, M Ramjeedas; 35 bales wool, L Padamsee and Co; 2,200 cwts groundnuts and niger cakes, 1,500 cwts niger and kurdee cakes, Glade and Co; 40 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 40 bales wool, D Nagji; 1,050 cwts wheat sweeping, 255 cwts wheat floor and 337 cwts castorseed. H Kanji; 30 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 14 bales wool, K Balkissondas; 1,050 cwts wheat sweeping, 337 cwts castorseed, 225 cwts wheat flour, H Canji.

FOR NEWYORK.

Marmora s—15 bundles mats, F N Bhumgara.
Doo Balduino s—210 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Agra s—1,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,920 cwts gingellyseed, John Facheri.
Scindia s—375 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers; 165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dido s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, 50 tons ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,075 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 125 cwts cottonseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.
Bardistan s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, S Shamji; 2,001 cwts cottonseed, H Govindjee.
Chanda s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Iran s—300 bales cotton, Prior de Saone and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—194 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Iran s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 60 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—12 bales hides H N and H Essa; 37 bales hides and skins, H O and H Moosa; 34 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 15 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 114 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 12 bales hides and skins, R Moloobhoy; 10 bales hides and skins, R M Kooka; 75 bales hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co.
Clydesdale s—100 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—2,038 cwts gingellyseed, Worman and Co; 330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,140 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Culna s—150 cwts horns, Esmail Mohomed.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—850 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—940 bales cotton, The Bombay Co 275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 165 bales cotton, J A. Begbie and Co; 330 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 250 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 1,001 cwts linseed, 2,001 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Clydesdale s—300 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 385 bales cotton fly, and 125 bales hemp K Visram and Co; 200 cwts bonemeal, Creft Mody and Co; 60 bales cotton, S Bhimji; 1,570 bales cotton, 861 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 1,007 cwts myrobollams, and 822 bales cotton fly. W Wolf and Sons.

FOR BREMEN.

Lindenfels s—100 cwts nigerseed, Baner Krause.

FOR GENOA.

Doo Balduino s—100 cwts cashewnuts, Nussee wanji Bros and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR CATANIA.

Doo Balduino s—250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LIGHORN.

Doo Balduino s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, Goddieson and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—4,935 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—1,125 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 500 cwts gingellyseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR PORTSAID.

Shahristan s—6,026 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—700 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 143 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Yeboshi Maru s—400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Yeboshi Maru s—567 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 1,000 bales cotton. R D Master and Co; 500 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 600 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framji and Co; 700 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Ischia s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 500 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

FOR YOKKOICHI.

Yeboshi Maru s—2,900 bales cotton. Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

BENGAL COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The slump in coal continues, the market to-day being weaker, the latest prices being:—Bengals 1,045, Bokara and Ramgur 13, Bengal Giridih 21, Gopalichuck 11½ (auction), Jumoni 13½, Koosoonda and Nyanee 49, Mucheriadih 7½, (auction), Ranigunge Association 24½, Sendra 1'2 and Sudamdih 9½ (auction). The Alliance Jute is quoted at 96 ex-dividend and Government Paper at 94-6.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" of the 6th instant contains, in connection with the concessions to the Indian Army, what we imagine is the shortest letter on record published in the correspondence columns of a newspaper in India. It runs as follows:—"Sir,—Are we down-hearted? No!" It is signed by "Some Subalterns of the Indian Army."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HOLMES.—January 4, at Lahore, Lieutenant H. Holmes, I.S.M.D., retired age 63.
OTTMANN.—January 7, at Glen Rock, Coonoor, S.C.W. Ottmann, Distillery Officer, Abkari Department, Madras, aged 39.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.
Bombay Hunt, Irla.
Port Trustees' Inspection of the Harbour.
Justices' Election of a Municipal Councillor, Nominations, Municipal Office, up to 5 p.m.
Professor Lees-Smith's lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 14th, Last Quarter, 11h. 41·3m. p.m.; Jan. 22nd, New Moon, 5h. 41·8m. a. m.; Jan. 28th, First Quarter, 8h. 37·4m. p.m.; Jan. 11th, in Apogee, 8·4h. p.m.; Jan. 23rd in Perigee 6·7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, January 13.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Departure of H. E. the Governor on tour, private departure, by steamer, 6 p. m. Indian Christian Association, C. M. S. Hall, Dhanji Street, 6-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 20m.
Thursday, January 14.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society at 6 p.m. Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel, Fancy Dress Ball, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 21m.
Friday, January 15.—Professor Lees-Smith's Lecture, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 6-15 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets 6h. 21m.
Saturday, January 16.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Y. M. C. A. Hall, Illustrated Concert, 9-30 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Karachi, 10 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.—Professor Lees Smith's sixth lecture will be delivered at 6-15 this afternoon at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, when the lecturer will discuss the general question of tariffs. He will also examine Swadeshism and discuss the probable effects upon the trade of this country of the proposal for preferential tariffs. The Professor's remaining lectures of the series will be given at 6-15 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays throughout this month.

DEATH OF A PARSI BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Kaikhosru E. Ghamat, a member of the Bombay Bar, who died of typhoid fever at his father's residence at Dadar on Sunday. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1892; and after his arrival in Bombay, practised for some years in the courts of the Thana District. He came up to practise in Bombay in 1904, and made many friends here by his social good qualities. In 1905, Mr. Ghamat published a book with the title "The Present State of India;" and in 1908, a play entitled "My Friend the Barrister," which was well received on the Bombay stage.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of Music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

March.....Territorial .....Blankenberg
A Husarenritt..Tonbild Aus Dem Krugerlebea ...F Spindler
B Czardas.....Ungarischer Schafertanz .....J Gung'l
Selection .....The Toreador .....Caryll
Valse Lente ...Love's Last WardO Cremieux
Selection .....The Pirates of Penzance .....Sullivan
Mazurka .....La Bonloguaise ...A E Matt

THEFT AT A FIRE.—Inspector Murray placed Sanuboo Baboo, a Hindu labourer, aged 28, before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, on a charge of theft of gold and silver ornaments and other property of the aggregate value of Rs. 769 belonging to one Thakoobai Vishma, the accused's neighbour in Chinchpookly. On Saturday, a fire broke out in some huts in Chinchpookly. The accused took advantage of the confusion and stole the property. He was making away with it when he was arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE GURUPDEO FIRE.—The Superintendent of the Chinchpookly Division in his report to the Police Commissioner regarding the Gurupdeo fire said:—A fire broke out on Saturday evening in a jowli hut belonging to one Rannibai situated on a vacant plot of ground off Ghorupdeo Road and within a short while 126 jowli huts were ablaze. The Chinchpookly fire-engine was soon on the scene, followed by the Byculla and Babula Tank engines and within 45 minutes were able to get the fire under control, and extinguished it by midnight. The cause of the fire is said to be due to one of the occupants having a lighted fire near the wall of her hut which was set ablaze. The damages are roughly estimated at about Rs. 2,669 which includes one bullock and 4 goats which were burnt alive. Two women and a child also received burns about their bodies, one of them in trying to save some of her property and the other in rescuing the child. The three were treated in the J. J. Hospital and allowed to go home.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT ORAI.

Intimation has been received that No. 605 Down mixed train collided with a goods train at Orai Station on the Jhansi Cawnpur section of the G. I. P. Railway on the morning of the 8th instant. No passengers were injured. Slight damage was caused to engines and rolling stock. The cause of the collision was due to the Engine Driver of No 605 Down mixed train entering the station yard against signals.

"THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' WELCOME."

THIS Christmas tide was one of special interest to the Soldier and Sailor. The Wesleyan Chaplain joined forces with the members of "The Welcome" in giving our naval and military friends a most enjoyable and much appreciated treat on Christmas and Boxing Days. The large members that crowded the Wesleyan School room and "The Welcome" on these two nights, with their bright faces and merry laughter showed how these were, separated from all home ties and influences, enjoyed and appreciated what little was done to throw a little Christmas home cheer into their exiled lives. To the firms and friends who contributed so generously towards making these occasions enjoyable is due the thanks of the general public who are all more or less interested in the Soldier and Sailor.

Though several of the prominent firms dealing in Christmas goods were appealed to, most for various reasons were unable to comply with the requests. To "The British Express Dairy" Messrs. Stafford and Co., we are indebted for the supply of all the milk and butter used on these occasions as also to Messrs. Phillip and Co., and Begmon and Co., for all the aerated waters.

The hams were contributed by the officers of the garrison, the tea, coffee cigars, cakes and plum puddings by private friends.

The children of the families at the Barracks were not forgotten. Two friends, belonging to the firms of Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., and Messrs. Evans Fraser and Co., kindly contributed all the the toys for a Christmas Tree, the Tree having been kindly given by the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens.

On the 20th instant we celebrate our first anniversary of the work of "The Soldiers' and Sailors' Welcome." The year has been one of great encouragement and the success attending our efforts gives us new hopes for larger schemes and brighter prospects in the coming future. We give all friends of the Soldier and Sailor a hearty invitation to come and see the work at "The Welcome" and help us brighten these lives by their presence and sympathy.

C. R. M.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE.

This Chronophone continues to attract crowds to the Pavilion on the Maidan, and this is not to be wondered at, considering the excellence of the films that are being exhibited. The programme for the current week is most entertaining. The public entry into Lucknow by His Excellency the Viceroy on the 19th November last, coupled with the grand review of the Troops of that Garrison, make a very attractive series of pictures, well worth going a long way to see. In addition to these a motor-car race of no small proportions, entitled "The Small Car Cup 1908," is shown. In this film the dangers attendant on motor-car racing are clearly in evidence, while the scenery along the route is picturesque and beautiful. The Phone sings "The Regiment of frocks and frills," in which perfection is as nearly as possible attained, and in the dramatic and realistic pictures illustrating "The heart of a Gipsy" the hearts of the spectators are much touched with sympathy for the unfortunate Gipsy sister who is compelled to join in the plunder campaign and is mercilessly thrashed because she was unable to escape by flight, owing to a sprained ankle, and is overtaken by her pursuer, who eventually changes the course of her unhappy life. The comic scenes can hardly be described, but all who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh will be amply repaid by a visit to the Alex's Chronophone Pavilion this week. The Management take a deal of trouble to cater for the pleasure and entertainment of the public by the selection and importation of the best, newest and most interesting films that are manufactured, and there is no doubt that they will be rewarded by a continuance of crowds at their Pavilion during this week.

It is remarkable that several ticket-holders whose numbers drew prizes on the 4th instant have not claimed them. The Management are prepared to pay the several amounts on the presentation of the counterfoils of the winning tickets, but probably will not extend their offer beyond the end of this month, so that the fortunate ticket-holders should hurry up or they may be too late.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th January 1909.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	9	15	30	39	35
Teheran ...	11	12	50	2	8
Suez	11	2	5 p.m.	0	31

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costarica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAWLEY and the Misses Lawley will make a tour in Northern India for two or three weeks after H. E. the Governor returns to the Madras Presidency from his visit to H. E. the Viceroy.

THE Sorbonne has restowed the degree of Doctor of Science upon the Duke de Broglie, for a thesis entitled "Recherches sur les centres electrises de faible mobilite dans les gaz." The examiners highly complimented the Duke, not only for the originality of the thesis but on its elegance of form and the clearness with which it was presented. The Duke is head of a house whose members have gained distinction in the Army, politics, diplomacy, and letters. He is grandson of the Duke Albert and great grandson of the Duke Victor, both members of the French Academy, and of the Academy of Sciences, and both Ministers in their day of Foreign Affairs and Presidents of the Council.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JANUARY 11.

The area of low pressure continues to move Eastwards and now extends along the Himalayas with the lowest barometer in the neighbourhood of Meerut. It is probable that, while the main depression moves into the Hills, a part will travel down to the Gangetic plain and into North-east India.

In the rear of the depression, skies have cleared and the temperature has fallen, the temperature being over 5 degrees below normal in Sind and Gujarat and over 15 degrees at Baluchistan Hill stations.

In the central parts of the country the depression caused a rise of temperature and high temperatures may be expected to remain until the disturbance has passed.

The chief amounts of precipitation reported this morning are—Ludhiana, two inches; Muktesar, one and half; Agra and Sonemarg, one: Simla and Roorkee, half.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in Kashmir, East Punjab, the United Provinces and Bihar.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 11TH JANUARY.

Hansi.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.
Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally, for rabi crops.
Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Kharif harvest in progress.
Agra.—Looks like rain. Crop prospects improving.
Beawar.—Cotton plants seriously damaged by insects and disease, wheat flourishing.
Amraoti.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good.
Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain.
Broach.—Morning cloudy. Cotton plants in flower, flowering advanced and showing bolls and picking of first sowing partially begun.
Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.
Wadhwan.—Dewfall insufficient. Mornings cold and dewy. Cloudy and unseasonable. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory, picking of first sowing partially begun and arrivals expected early.
Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.
Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quatities.
Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.
Bellary.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants in flower.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	65·3	42·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	44·9	34·4	...	1·22
Lahore	67·4	44·2	...	0·31
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	63·5	54·5	0·20	0·55
Delhi	64·7	53·2	0·09	0·24
Agra	74·5	55·5	0·94	0·96
Mainpuri	76·3	55·1	0·11	0·11
Jhansi	83·0	58·5	...	0·08
Cawnpore	78·4	55·0	...	0·00
Allahabad	81·6	57·0	...	0·08
Jacobabad	65·6	12·3	...	0·00
Karachi	69·0	47·6	...	0·00
Ajmer	69·4	48·2	0·20	0·33
Jaipur	71·2	53·1	0·06	0·27
Kotah	86·0	56·1	...	0,00
Bhuj	71·6	43·5	...	0,00
Dwarka	74·3	59·2	...	0·00
Veraval	76·7	56·3	...	0·00
Rajkot	82·9	41·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	86·5	48·0	...	0·00
Surat	81·1	56·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	83·6	48·7	...	0·00
Deesa	86·3	46·9	...	0·00
Neemuch	79·0	48·8	...	0·00
Indore	82·1	56·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	83·5	53·8	...	0·74
Sangor	83·1	59·5	...	0·32
Hoshangabad	90·7	54·4	...	1·54
Khandwa	90·7	56·1	...	0·07
Akola	91·7	59·1	...	1·55
Amraoti	89·8	58·8	...	1·06
Nagpur	85·6	56·6	...	0·01
Chanda	87·5	63·0	...	0·00
Raipur	85·7	57·1	...	0·00
Bombay	80·0	68·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	81·8	66·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	83·0	70·2	...	0·00
Karwar	85·3	68·5	...	00·0
Malegaon	90·9	76·1	...	0·33
Ahamednagar	87·9	51·5	...	...
Poona	86·0	53·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	92·3	61·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	91·2	62·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	85·3	56·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	87·2	52·2	...	0·82
Nizamabad (Indur)	87·9	57·7	...	0·70
Hyderabad	87·3	60·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	85·7	72·4	...	0·24
Calicut	85·8	70·1	...	0·36
Cochin	88·2	70·8	...	0·57
Colombo	88·5	70·5	...	1·09
Masulipatam	84·2	70·3	...	4·30
Bellary	92·0	62·8	...	0·23
Cuddapah	86·7	65·1	...	0·26
Madras	81·5	66·5	...	4·05
Bangalore	82·3	54·3	...	18·84
Coimbatore	85·4	61·3	...	0·57
Trichinopoly	85·1	63·3	...	3·25
Negapatam	86·4	75·5	...	6·20

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L= Light, M= Moderate, = Strong, H= Heavy, F= Fresh.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 11th January was 30·035 in. 7ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 11 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 11TH JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 11th January, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ambala reports 0·20" of rain and Delhi a light fall. Skies are moderately clouded at Ambala but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the south-west Punjab but is normal or in excess over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual, the deficiency amounting to 19° at Rawalpindi; the minimum continues high in the area of rainfall but is normal elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·94" of rain and Mainpuri a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderateiy clouded. The air is still drier than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad but contains elsewhere the average or more than the average amount of moisture. Temperature has risen and is generally high both during the day and at night.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has received 0·20" of rain. Light to moderate cloud persists in parts of the eastern districts of Rajputana but elsewhere skies have cleared. Humidity is in defect in Sind and moderate or in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is high at Kotah but has fallen and is now lower than usual at the other stations; the minimum is low at Karachi and Bikaner but normal or in excess over the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased considerably and is now either equal to or below the average. Temperature has fallen and is now in defect at some stations during the day and in Cutch, Kathiawar and Gujarat at night.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear in the southern half of the division but lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature continues high; the minimum has risen and is now in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased but is still generally in slight excess. Temperature has fallen but is normal except for a defect during the day at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity has increased and is new normal. Maximum temperature remains higher than usual; the minimum is also in excess at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved eastwards and is filling up rapidly. It has caused nearly general rain in the east Punjab, the north-western districts of the United Provinces and the adjacent parts of Rajputana. Skies are clearing. A cold wave has appeared in north-west India and temperatures are low, especially at night, in Sind, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Fine weather is likely nearly everywhere.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 12th January.

671—Detail for the week ending 16th instant:—
To-day Tuesday 12th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade, Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject.—Battalion Drill, Sections 91, to 101, 109 to 118 Part III, Infantry Training, 1905.
Wednesday, 13th instant.—Proficiency Class on the Maidan at 6-30 p. m.
2. All Recruits of the current season to parade on the Maidan at 6-30

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS.

THE "PIONEER":—In carrying out the scheme of constitutional reforms Lord Morley intends to double the present strength of the Executive Councils in Madras and Bombay, in other words to give each Governer a Council of four instead of two. In each instance one of the new members is to be a native of India, and presumably the other will belong to one of the Services. It is not made clear as to whether he will belong to the Covenanted Civil Service: power will simply be taken by legislative enactment in Parliament to make the number of councillors four, and by "practice and usage growing into confirmed rule" one of these is to be an Indian. As the law now stands every ordinary Member of Council in Madras and Bombay must be a person, who, at the time of his appointment, has been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown in India. This provision must apparently be changed as otherwise the circle of selection in the case of Indian members would be very limited indeed, since it would rarely be possible to find a fully competent Indian official for the post of executive councillor. It is, however, obviously the intention to select Indian members from the non-official community, as a rule; and the question naturally suggests itself as to whether in the case of the three European members, all are to be members of the Civil Service. For example, will a distinguished member of the Public Works or Finance Department, without the pale of the premier service, be considered eligible; or to go a step further will a European non-official come within the circle of selection? Lord Morley has only given an outline of this part of his scheme, the one point clearly made being that the Governors of Madras and Bombay are each to have two more executive councillors, "of whom one at least should be an Indian." The despatch of the Government of India does not help us, as the only reference to the subject was a passing reference to the possible necessity of "assisting the Governors of Madras and Bombay by enlarging the Councils which now exist in those Presidencies." The Government considered it would be premature to discuss such a contingency until experience had been gained of the working of the new legislative bodies. But the Secretary of State before the scheme comes up in Parliament will have to make up his mind on the subject and lay down definitely what the constitution of the Executive Councils is to be. When the Governors of Madras and Bombay are each given a Council of four their difficulty will be to find work for them to do, in return for the large salaries drawn—the equivalent of more than £4,000 per annum. Even as matters now stand an executive councillor has a comparatively easy life officially: he is never over worked, and his responsibility is not great, as the Governor himself usually controls all matters of any importance. In Madras particularly this is the case, for there is a Board of Revenue to do all the drudgery. In Bombay there are Commissioners of Divisions but no Board. It will be interesting to see how the Governors in the two Presidencies allot duties among their four councillors, and how the latter will fill up their time, day after day, during their five years' term of office, at the end of which period they will each have drawn the handsome sum of £20,000. As we said, when dealing with the reform scheme last month, the sordid difficulty of pounds, shillings and pence does not seem to trouble Lord Morley. Leaving the two Presidencies to enjoy their expensive luxuries we may consider the case of the major Provinces, which are also to have executive councils—when it may be found expedient to create them. Bengal and the United Provinces will obviously come first "in order of merit," but each has already a Board of Revenue and Divisional Commissioners. They are therefore, better off than Madras and Bombay in the matter of their superior staff, and there will be a superabundance of high officials when four Executive Councillors are added to the list. Some one must be disestablished; and if we mistake not. the report of the Decentralisation Commission will throw some light on the future arrangements. Mr. Hobhouse and his colleagues collected a large amount of evidence regarding the status and duties of Commissioners and the functions of Members of Boards of Revenue; and it is possible that the recommendations of the Commission may be of a rather drastic kind. It would be an advantage if their report could be published before the Parliamentary discussion on the reforms scheme takes place; but the Royal Commissioners do not seem in any hurry to place the result of their deliberations before the public. If there is to be extensive decentralisation—such, for example, as Lord MacDonnell favours—it would be only fair to the Opposition that the details of the secondary scheme of reform should be made known at an early date.

HONOUR TO WHOM HONOUR IS DUE.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—In one respect the Jubilee Honours "Gazette" is disappointing, but perhaps there is more to follow; if not an occasion has been missed which will not recur for fifty years. To whom is that pacification of India due of which this is the jubilee? Surely not only, not even mainly, to the 90,000 British troops that quelled the Sepoy mutiny; not only to the famous Punjab Frontier Force or the fine Punjab levies of which it formed the nucleus! What said Lord Canning in his despatch of the 30th April, 1860, that in 1857-8 the Native States "served as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over as in one great wave." "Who, then was upon our side?" asks a pamphlet of 1875, and replies "those Native States whom we had treated in such a manner as to retain their confidence. Scindia held fast the GwaliorContingent and thus saved Agra; Kashmir fought at Delhi; the Sikh Chiefs kept open the communications and maintained order between the Sutlej and Delhi, and afterwards cleared Hariana; Kapurthala campaigned in Oudh, and Bhopal in Central India." That is but a fragment of the service performed by the Chiefs, but it is needless to recapitulate what are matters of history. Those services were rewarded as the time: but should we not keep ever green, by new tokens of Imperial favour, the memory of loyalty to which we owe this Empire? "Who that passed through the agony of 1857," asked the above pamphlet 34 years ago "but must have the liveliest feeling of the Feudatories' "role" in the maintenance of our power? The dullest Englishman under the walls of Delhi must have felt, as he looked down upon the straggling camps containing the contingents of Kashmir and the Punjab Chiefs, that those ill set-up but hardly soldiers counted for considerably more than their numerical strength in reckoning our chances of victory. Those who at Cawnpore bore the shock of the Gwalior contingent and could thus appreciate the part it would have played if released three months earlier, must have realised that the support of Scindia (though he had not bayonets to offer us and could not eventually defend even his own capital) contributed in no small degree to our safe passage through the crisis. The experience, on the other hand, of those columns that had to deal with insurgents rallying round the hitherto obscure Rani of Jhansi (a State annexed four years previously) or headed by the insignificant Koer Singh of Behar (a mere "Zamindar," rendered desperate by our Civil Courts must have afforded an idea of what our task would have been had a single one of the great Feudatory Chiefs appeared in arms against us."

The part of the Indian Chiefs in the suppression of the revolt is not to be estimated only by the amount of their military assistance. The Chiefs who declared for us influenced their neighbours by example, by jealousy, or by fear. Those who were in doubt became confirmed in their loyalty if already well inclined, or alarmed into loyalty if otherwise disposed, by the belief that favourable circumstances existed which influenced the decision of the Chiefs who took our side. Or, if temporising they were spurred into action by fear of the neighbour getting the start in our favour and being able with our support to work the doubter some mischief unless he too ranged himself on our side. "Again, each Chief gave the cue to millions of our own subjects who were watching his every sign for an indication of his views as to the result of the struggle. His adherence to our cause at once lowered the tone of the preachers of sedition, disconcerted innumerable combinations, and sent a shock of disheartenment and mutual distrust through the ranks of the revolt while at the same time confirming the loyalty, raising the confidence, and enforcing the arguments of our adherents everywhere. On the other hand, if heading the movement, each ancient name would have formed a rallying cry for the tribes of his kindred, and would have raised against us Sikh or Mahratta, Jat, Rajput or Pathan, according to the nationality of the illustrious leader."

Such, according to this writer of a bygone generation, was the vast moral influence of the Chiefs of India on the result of the struggle of 1857-9. Their actual military assistance was not, however, by any means a negligible factor of our success. "No doubt, ranged on our side, they were unable to display half their power, for the hearts of their people were not thoroughly with them in the matter. Nevertheless, the Sikh Chiefs, alone put about 10,000 men into the field—without whose support and that of the Kashmir Contingent the seige of Delhi could not have been undertaken or maintained. The other great Feudatories, if generally unable to take the field owing to the attitude of their subjects, maintained, at any rate, a bold front on our behalf, and kept the peace to a greater or less extent in their respective dominions." How were Gwalior and the Deccan kept out of the revolt but by the firmness of Scindia and Dinkar Rao, or the Nizam and Salar Jang. When the Malwa and Kotah contingents mutinied, they would have had the support of the territories to which they belonged—Indore, Kotah, Bundi—but for Holkar and the Kotah and Bundi Chiefs, as the revolting Oudh contingent actually had to a great extent the support of Oudh whose ruler we had just removed. That all Oudh was not agasnst us was due to certain local nobles, of whom was the famous Raja of Bulrampur. "Between the North of India and the South, and between the Upper Provinces (now United Provinces) and the Punjab extended a barrier of Feudatory States cutting off the conflagration;" or, to take Lord Canning's better simile, serving "as breakwaters to the storm which would otherwise have swept over us in one great wave." Are these not facts which should be remembered and of which Britain and India should be reminded at this Jubilee and on every centenary of the establishment of the Emperor's rule? First and foremost those never to be forgotten Munity services; but also on those great occasions, later desert—such as service in Imperial defence, efforts like the famine fund for the welfare of the people, and marked excellence of administration in any Native State.

THE BENGAL RIOTS.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—The quite startling disturbances that have taken place in Titaghur and its vicinity, lamentable as they are in one respect, are not without lessons which may be productive of good. They serve to show in the clearest manner that there are other Indias besides the kind of India which has bulked so large recently. Behind Moderates and Nationalists and Extremists crying for this or that reform in administration and acting in this or that way to attain their ends, is the mass of the people, ignorant, debased. The people know nothing of politics. They have never heard of the Partition or of the Reform scheme, but from time to time, when appeals are made to their religious fanaticism they are accustomed to break out in directions which seriously imperil law and order. It is a well-known fact that certain Hindu politicians have attempted to make use of this religious fanaticism for their own ends, but, on the whole, the idea of swaraj is too remote and abstract a thing to appeal to ignorant minds. We have had a few isolated strikes and riots in which Europeans have been assaulted, and it is probably true that as a result of the campaign of vilification of the Government the European is no longer held in the respect that he was. But real racial hatred of the white man as such has not yet come into existence. What does exist, however, amongst the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans is a mutual religious intolerance ever ready to break out into riot and bloodshed, and not the least of the responsibilities of the Government is the duty of preserving the peace between these two communities. Events have shown again and again that were the British Government to remove from this country civil war on a large scale would follow.

It would appear from the narratives furnished by reporters that in the present riots the first provocation came from the Mahomedans. Forbidden to sacrifice cows, in a quarter thickly populated by Hindus, they persisted in doing so. A riot followed which resulted in the Hindus who had attempted to stop the sacrifice being driven off. It is alleged that the Mahomedans then started pillaging Hindu shops, but a stop was put to this by the arrival of armed police and the military from Barrackpore. No less than 300 Mahomedans were arrested. It was now the turn of the Hindus. They swarmed into the local mosque and partially destroyed it, killing the solitary occupant. Enquiry will doubtless show why it was not possible to stop this desecration, for out of it has arisen the present serious situtation. What was originally a petty local affair has now grown into a very grave business. The news of the desecration spread like wild-fire on both sides of the river, and Mahomedans from the various mills set forth in thousands to avenge the insult to their religion. A vast crowd attempting to cross the river at Mohesh was only turned back after it had been fired upon and at Titaghur itself a mob, of several thousands, attempting to break into the bazar, protected by a company of the 72nd Punjabis, made a rush on the troops, after the style of frontier fanatics, and was only beaten back by ball cartridge. At the moment of writing the mobs have not entirely dispersed and there is a grave fear that both Hindus and Mohamendans from Calcutta will attempt to reinforce their co-religionists at Titaghur. In these circumstances it would be as well if all the ferries and roads and railway stations were watched and crowds turned back at the outset. There are troops and police enough in Calcutta for the purpose.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PROTECTION OF GAME IN INDIA.

The Proposed Bill.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

THE Special Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, which was appointed to consider the provisions of the Government of India's proposed Bill for the Preservation and Protection of Game, have submitted their report which has been forwarded to the Government of Bengal. They approve generally of the Bill but suggest certain modifications. The following is the text of the Bill:—

A Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game.

Whereas it is expedient to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Game Act, 190; and

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, the Santhal Parganas and the Pargana of Spiti.

2. In this Act,—"game" means all kinds of the following birds and animals when in their wild state, namely—

(i) bustards, ducks, floricans, geese, jungle fowl, partridges, peafowl, pheasant, pigeons, quail, sandgrouse, snipe, spur fowl, and wood cock;

(ii) antelopes, asses, bison, buffaloes, deer, gazelles goats, hare, oxen, rhinoceroses and sheep.

3. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any period of the year to be a close time for any specified kind of game throughout the whole or any part of its territories; and, during such period and within the areas specified in such declaration, it shall be unlawful—

(*a*) to capture or kill any such game;

(*b*) to deal in any such game;

(*c*) to deal in the plumage of any bird specified in such notification captured or killed during such close time.

4. Whoever does, or attempts to do, any act in contravention of Section 3, shall be punishable.—

(a) on the first conviction, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees; and

(b) on the second conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extent to one month, or with fine which may extent to one hundred rupees, or with both.

5. Where any person is found in possession of any game recently captured or killed, the Court may presume that he has captured or killed.

6. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the capture or killing of game in self-defence, or in 'bona fide' protection of a standing crop or growing fruit.

7. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any kind of bird other than those specified in Section 2, which in its opinion it is desirable to preserve from extinction.

8. The Wild Birds Protection Act, 1887, is hereby repealed.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee's report is as follows:—Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request, we have examined the Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and we have now to submit the following remarks for your consideration.

2. The need for protecting and preserving the wild birds and game of India is, we think, generally admitted. We do not therefore propose to emphasise it, or, indeed, to trace in detail the efforts which has been made to attain the end in view. We may, however, mention that for upwards of thirty years the question has been under discussion, with but very little result in the way of legislation. The only Act at present in existence, so far as we know, is the Wild Birds Protection Act of 1887, which was the outcome of an inquiry undertaken by the Government of India in 1885. It is a brief enactment consisting of four sections, and its provisions are applicable only to Cantonment and Municipal areas. About a year after it became law, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce suggested to the Government of India that it should be reconsidered so as to provide for the more effectual protection, in the interests of agriculture, of insectivorous birds. And in 1900 a second inquiry was set on foot by Government with particular reference to birds of that description. During the course of the Budget debate of the following year, Sir Allan Arthur, the then representative of the Chamber, urged that legislation should be attempted for the protection and preservation of game generally; and after much further inquiry and discussion, certain legislative proposals were published by the Government of India in 1904.

3. These proposals took the shape of a Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of game and fish. The Local Governments were to be empowered to define game, to regulate or to prohibit its pursuit or capture, either absolutely or subject to the conditions of licenses, to grant licenses, and, in short, to exercise a large measure of control. The Chamber of Commerce approved of the Bill, with certain modifications. But the general opinion of the Local Governments, and the other authorities who were consulted, seems to have been that its provisions were much too elaborate. The Government of India have now accepted this new and they have consequently proposed the simpler measure which is before us.

4. This new Bill defines game, and empowers the Local Government to declare a close time during which it will be unlawful to capture, to kill, or to deal in any specified kind of game or the plumage of any specified bird. Contravention of this provision will be punishable by fine to the extent of Rs. 50 and on a second conviction to imprisonment for not more than one month, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or with both. The Court is to be authorised to presume that a person who is found in possession of game recently captured or killed has himself captured or killed such game. But a general exception from the provisions of the Bill is to be permitted in favour of the capture or killing of game in self-defence, or in protection of crops, or fruit. The Local Government is also empowered to bring within the Act any kind of bird other than those kinds specified in the definition of game but which it may be desirable to preserve from extinction. The Bill repeals the Wild Birds Protection Act of 1887.

5. We incline to the opinion that a more comprehensive measure is needed, but the question is undoubtedly beset with serious difficulties. We recommend therefore that the Bill be approved by the Chamber, subject to a few modifications which we will now detail. In the first place we think that it might with advantage be more clearly stated that the legislation is where necessary for the protection and preservation of all wild birds and animals as well as game. As we have indicated the Local Government is empowered (clause 7) to apply the Act to any kind of bird which it desires to preserve from extinction. But we do not see that there would be any harm if it were plainly stated that wild birds, which may not necessarily be game birds, may likewise be included within the scope of the measure. And we also think that the Local Government should have the power to apply the provisions of the Bill in the same way to any animal other than game, which may be in danger of becoming extinct. Clause 7 might, we suggest, be modified to this extent.

6. Clause 3 provides that the Local Government may declare, by notification, a close time for any specified kind of game, and that during such close time it shall be unlawful—

(a) to capture or kill any such game;

(b) to deal in any such game;

(c) to deal in the plumage of any bird, specefied in such notification, captured or killed during such close time.

We believe that in most game laws the words "take, taking, or taken" are used instead of "Capture or captured"; and we recommend their adoption here as being more comprehensive. This remark applies to clauses 3 (a) and (c) and 5 and 6.

Clause 3 (c) is, we think, too limited in its scope. We are unacquainted with any reason why it should not include animals as well as birds, and also the skin as well as the plumage of the latter. We suggest therefore that it should read—

"(c) to deal in the skin or plumage of any bird or the skin of any animal specified," etc.

7. In submitting the Bill of 1901 to the Local Governments the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department mentioned that there is a general objecion to the creation of new penal offences, the penalties for which must be enforced by a subordinate and often corrupt agency. Similarly the Government of Bengal, in their comments upon the measure, expressed practically the same view. The Lieutenant-Governor thought, for instance, that it would be a good thing to prohibit the objectionable practice of sitting up over water-holes in order to shoot animals which come to drink. But his Honor doubted if it were a practicable proposal; for he agreed with the Government of India in thinking that the detection of a genuine offence would be difficult, while the fabrication of false charges would be particularly easy. In face of these authoritative opinions, we natrually hesitate to make any remarks upon the penal aspects of the Bill. But it certainly does seem to us that unless the risk of false charges, black-mailing, and extortion is very great, the burden of proof that game has been taken or killed in self-defence, or in the protection of crops or fruit, should be upon the accused person. In making this suggestion, we are of course viewing the question from the standpoint of the need for preserving wild birds and game; and we recognise that it cannot be acted upon if, in the opinion of the Local Governments and the district officers, it is likely to lead to corrption and extortion.

LEGAL HUMOUR.

Mr. T. E. Crispe K.C., who is retiring from active work, on Tuesday night delivered a kind of valedictory address to a crowded audience, over whom the Lord Chief Justice presided, at Steinway Hall.

Mr. Crispe took as his subject "The Wit and Oratory of the Bench and Bar," and the "Westminster Gazette" reported him. He was compelled he said, to add a rider to the title of his lecture and extend it to the "Wit and Oratory of Bench and Bar; Past and Present." He hoped his reason would offend no one. His view was—for what it was worth—that oratory at the Bar was practically moribund. As to that he was unlikly to have a consensus of the Junior Bar in his favour. It was possible, however, that there were a good many young orators in training.

Of forensic eloquence, of brilliant speech, admirable declamation, impassioned utterance, there was an abundance—but not oratory, as he took oratory to be. He was not singular in this opinion, and claimed the authority of one of his Majesty's judges just communicated to him in a personal letter, from which he would venture to quote. His lordship wrote: "It requires—perhaps, indeed, it passes—the wit of the Bench to check the oratory of the Bar. Happily, this latter evil shows signs of collapse." He declined to disclose the name of that distinguished judge.

Mr. Crispe repeated the story of judge and a little girl:

"Do you know what an oath is, my child?"—"Yes, sir; I am obliged to tell the truth."

"And if you always tell the truth, where will you go to when you die?"—"Up to heaven, sir."

"And what will become of you if you tell lies?"—"I should go to the naughty place, sir."

"Are you sure of that?"—"Yes, sir, quite sure."

"Let her be sworn. She knows a great deal more than I do."

Another reminiscence was:

"In an action brought by a young lady to recover the amount of two promissory notes given her by an elderly admirer, Hawkins, who represented the defendant, asked if his name was Richard. She answered, 'Yes.' 'And I think you sometimes affectionately called him Dick?' 'Yes, sir.' 'Ah! pretty little Dicky; you knew how to make him sing?'"

They all knew at the Bar how as judge—from a sort of cross perversity—Sir Henry Hawkins invariably refused counsel any application for personal convenience or to release the parties or witnesses in a cause which could not be preached. For the sake of a joker, the speaker heard him once accede to a request of counsel that one of the witnesses should be allowed to go for the day, on the ground that he was an actor and had to play in the provinces that night "Where does he want to go to?" asked the judge. "To Coventry, my lord." "Let him go!" was the laconic consent.

In a case before Mr. Justice Day a man produced "his trade card as an undertaker at Kensal Green. On it was a telegraphic address. Mr. Crispe asked him what he wanted a telegraphic address for 'Oh,' said the judge, interposing, 'I suppose it is for the benefit of people who want to be buried in a hurry.' There was not much wit in the Chancery Court, but Lord justice Knight Bruce said a good thing when giving his directions in an administration suit: 'The estate will now be distributed in the usual way among—the solicitors.'"

Speaking of living orators, Mr. Crispe instanced Sir Edward Clarke. He had, he said, the great charm of persuasiveness—hot so vigorous, not so powerful as Russell; more in the style of Cockburn tempered with the dulcet sweetness of Coleridge. For persuasive oratory, his speech in the baccarat case could scarcely be excelled. There was also Sir Charles Mathews, with an unequalled command of words in rapid speech; Mr. Rufus Isaacs, who maintained his facts so ably, and spoke so powerfully; Mr. Duke, one of the honey-tongued whose sting could be bitter; Mr. Foote, quiet, but telling; Mr. Lush, sarcastic and sensible, crammed with law, and following his great father's steps; and Mr. Horace Avory, pungent and incisive.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

PARLIAMENT has been prorouged, and all the M.P.'s have gone home. The Opposition declare that the Government is discredited, and some of the advance guard on the Liberal side declare that it lacks fire and direction, Thus the "Nation" says that the Premier, in his speech on the House of Lords at the National Liberal Club, "spoke the mind of the party. If he had said one word more he would have expressed it yet more faithfully and fully." But he didn't. "He did not speak the decisive word that would kindle the enthusiasm of his party into a flame, and brace it to such a fighting pitch as it has not reached since the palmiest days of Gladstone."

"We confess to a fear," continues the "Nation," "that before a fighting policy can be successfully initiated there are people of importance who have to learn what a fighting policy means. There appear to be some very hazy notions upon this point. It seems to be seriously thought that a great challenge can be issued, and the fight delayed for an indefinite period until it suits the challenger to make good his words.

"Here, for example, is Mr. Lloyd George, of all men boldly proclaiming that 'our interest in the great struggle with the Lords is paramount,' and going on to inform us that 'in the course of the next few years the issue will be raised definitely.' It is proved already, Mr. George seems to say, and will go near to be thought shortly, that the present situation is intolerable. Then sound trumpet and beat drums. Summon all the people to witness. Announce that a decisive encounter is to take place, and when they have all gathered together, when the lists are entered, when the hostile arrays are drawn up, when excitement is at its highest pitch of intensity, proclaim in the boldest tones of defiance that the battle will positively take place 'in the course of the next few years.'

"Meanwhile, submit and suffer. Take each repeated blow, and get perfect by practice in the art of eating the leek. The modern St. George will slay the dragon—at a convenient season. Meanwhile, the dragon will rage and ravage at his will, and the knight will go on assuring his admirers of the mighty things which he will do when the time comes.

"THIS IS NOT FIGHTING."

"No one knows better than Mr. Lloyd George that this is not fighting. It is worse. It is not even submitting. It is threaten to without acting It is to repeat the blunder of two years ago. If the position of the Lords is rightly described as the 'dominating issue,' we must make up our minds to face the issue, and from the time that this is admitted—and it should have been admitted two years ago—every act of the Government should be directed to dealing with it."

AN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION.

The "Nation" shows that non-contentious measures have been ruled out by Mr. Asquith; that the Government cannot live by finance alone; that measures for social reform, like the Poor Law and land questions, must be dealt with by legislation; and it concludes:—

"Thus on every point the avenues to continuous, useful work are closed, while, on the other side, the mere continuance of present conditions plays into the hands of reaction, confirms the Lords in the position which they have adopted, and encourages them to go beyond it. Every year that the conflict is postponed worsens our position in waging it. Yet it cannot be escaped. It is truly called the 'dominating issue.' As such it must be accepted and faced, and, when faced, the struggle must be entered upon with no paralysing delays."

The "Daily News" says that "the uncertainty as to what precise strategy the Government has in view in the inevitable conflict with the Lords may postpone, while it lasts, the inauguration of any popular campaign."

"The close of the session finds the Ministerial Party in a position of growing weakness and embarrassment," thinks the "Morning Post." "The large array of Liberal members who were returned to Westminster nearly three years ago, exulting and triumphant, are now looking forward to the future with dejection and misgiving. Disappointment and depression are weakening the cohesion of vast and ill-assorted host. Mutterings of discontent and murmurs of doubt are rising. That the situation is critical, that the Government have forfeited the confindence of the nation, that the outlook is dark and cheerless, is painfully obvious, even to those who like to ignore unpleasant facts. The responsibility for the deadlock in which they find themselves lies with the Liberals themselves. Perhaps their long exclusion from office caused them to forget the art of government," concludes the "Post."

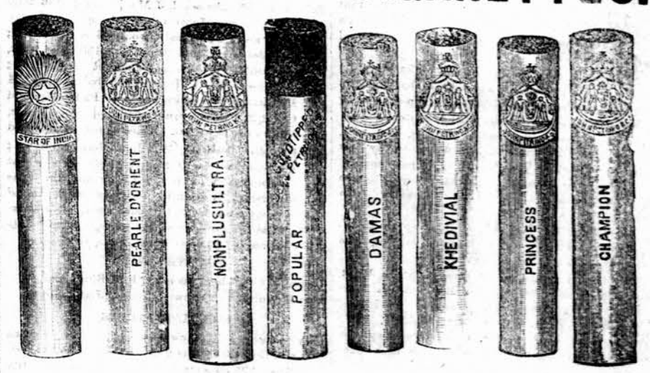
The "Daily Telegraph" challenges the Government in these terms:—

"For nearly half a generation this question of the Peers, as Mr. Asquith says, has has been 'the dominating issue in politics. Throughout that period the Premier and his colleagues have known that this was for them the riddle of the Sphinx; they must answer it or perish. The result has been fatal before and will be deadly again, because no Liberal except Mr. Gladstone, great in courage and decision, has ever dared to face the facts. In 1894 he would have gone to the country. Instead, he had to go into retirement. The weaker men who remained in office tried to plough the sands. They shirked the ordeal by battle, and a worse thing befell them. In the present Parliament they have flinched again and again; and that is a spectacle which the sporting spirit of democracy never forgives.

"Mr. Asquith and his colleagues have spread throughout the Liberal ranks the depressing conviction that this Government knows neither how to fight nor to submit. It is, of course, possible that Ministers may be driven to the polls next year in spite of themselves, and the Opposition cannot afford to leave anything to chance. The Unionist position, argumentatively and in every way, is absolutely impregnable," continues the "Telegraph". "They fight for nothing but this principle—that the destinies of the Empire never shall be surrendered to the unchecked domination of chance majorities in a single Chamber, but that in case of grave conflict between the Houses the people themselves shall arbitrate in such fashion that the settled will of the nation itself shall undoubtedly prevail."

MR. H. WILKINSON, of Frankfield, Sevenoaks, who has just died, was the father of the Stock Exchange. He was also the owner of a relic which he believed to be the head of Oliver Cromwell. The story was that when spiked on Westminster Hall it had blown down in a storm, and a soldier who saw it fal picked it up and sold it to a family named Russell, who claimed to be connections of Cromwell. It descended to one Samuel Russell, a showman, who exhibited it at 2s. 6d. a time, and later sold it to another showman. after passing through several hands it was Acquired by Mr. Wilkinson.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100 Rs.	4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100 Rs.	2-8
Princess "	3-0	Non Plus Ultra ... "	2-8
Pearled' Orient "	3-4	Khedivial ... "	2-0
Damas "	2-4	Champion ... "	1-8

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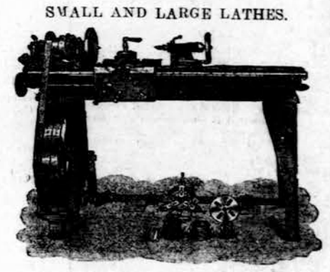
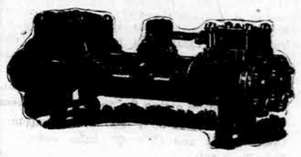


STEAM PUMPS.



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Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vitality vigour to the most enfeebled and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, carelessness, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as well as for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their miserable existence to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and the poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. Carefully tried persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d."

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, London," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the several causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. Sutton's Stationery Establishment, Grand Road, Madras, Messrs. Watts, or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

A POPULAR CLERGYMAN

Sciatica, Stiffness, Nervous and Muscular Fatigue—

The remarkable public appreciation of the important letters appearing in this announcement week by week, is due to the *absolute reliability* of the experiences narrated. The very people we all know and feel we can trust, in whose word we have implicit confidence, those people, the *Doctors, Nurses, Clergymen*, come forward and emphatically assure us of the exceptional efficacy of Phosferine. Recently it was the Matron of an Ipswich Infirmary, then followed the striking testimony of Dr. Butler, and now in to-day's letter the Vicar of a large parish recognises the innumerable benefits which unfailingly result from a course of Phosferine. This last correspondent, the Rev. W. Thwaites, says that he found Phosferine to be of the greatest value in remedying and preventing Sciatica, and also particularly serviceable in dispelling nervous and muscular fatigue, and strengthening the system generally. Such frequent assurances from Clerical and Medical sources, of the energising properties of Phosferine, not only guarantee its remedial effects, but also enable readers who select the famous nerve tonic, to anticipate certain recovery and avoid suffering, loss of time, and worry of uncertain results.

Totally disappeared.

The Rev. Wm. Thwaites, Egremont Rectory, Cumberland, writes:—"I have found from long experience that Phosferine is of the greatest value, for not only throwing off a threatened attack of Sciatica, but for enabling me to accomplish any great physical strain (like a long cycle ride) with ease and comfort. For some weeks back I have had a peculiar stiffness in my joints, arising from hard cycling I thought, but I dosed myself with Phosferine with the result that within 24 hours the pain had gone. Phosferine gives strength to the nervous and muscular system and as a rule I can feel the benefit in five hours."—July 6, 1908.

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The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Brain-Fag
Influenza	Premature Decay	Exhaustion	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Backache	Stomach Disorders	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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Coleman's Wincarnis restores strength and energy rapidly and steadies the nerves. Being exceptionally agreeable it appeals at once to the delicate palate, and for those who are weak and ailing it is the grandest tonic that can be obtained.

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WINCARNIS

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

Only one game was played to-day instead of two, the Lincolns having been unable to play the second game. The R. F. A. No. 2, met and defeated the M. I. No. 1, but it was a tight struggle throughout and play went exceedingly fast.

M. I. No. 1 vs. R. F. A. No. 2.

Umpire—Lieutenant Cassim Shah.

1st CHUKKER.—The Gunners opened the attack with a clean run down to the M. I. posts, where a long drive for goal went slightly off the mark. The next instant, however, they scored. At this stage the game was stopped for a short interval as Fursi's pony came down, but luckily the rider was not hurt. A minute later the chukker ended.

R. F. A. No. 2..... 1 Goal.
M. I. No. 1..... Nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—No sooner the ball was thrown in, the M. I. got down to the Gunners' end and hit a goal. Some sticky play followed near the Gunners' posts till the Gunners got on to the ball and swept down [to the opposite end, where they made a bid for goal, but the shot went wide. For the next two minutes play was characterised by a series of up and down runs till the chucker ended.

R. F. A. No. 2..... Nil.
M. I. No. 1..... 1 Goal.

3RD CHUKKER.—From the throw in the Gunners went away to the M. I. end and arrived within shooting range, when the M. I. galloped up and hit the ball out of dangerous position. The Gunners continued to worry the M. I. till Fursi got on to the ball and let drive for goal, but the shot went wide. When the spheroid was in action again the M. I. at once carried it strong to the opposite end, but before they could get an opportunity to score the chukker wound up.

R. F. A. No. 2..... Nil
M. I. No. 1..... Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Half a minute after the start the Gunners had the ball at the M. I. goal, when the Gunners dashed forward in the nick of time and saved. Within another minute the Gunners hit twice behind the line, till eventually they found the mark and scored. A minute later the chucker closed.

R. F. A. No. 2..... 1 Goal.
M. I. No. 1..... Nil.
Score—R. F. A. No. 2 plus 3..... 5 Goals.
M. I. No. 1 plus 3..... 4 Goals.

BOMBAY OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on the 16th February.
The Tournament will be played under the I.P.A. Rules.
Maximum number of ponies sixteen.
Duration of play: Six periods of 7½ minutes all in.
A Cup of the value of Rs. 500 will be presented to the winners.
Entries close 1st February and should be addressed to—

Honorary Secretary for Polo,
Bombay Gymkhana.

BOMBAY JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

Will commence on 1st March.
Entries close 16th February.
Prospectus and full details can be obtained from—

Honorary Secretary for Polo
Bombay Gymkhana.

HOCKEY.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

The Northamptons played against the 3rd Sappers and Miners to-day and beat them by 4 goals to love.

BOMBAY 5TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 16th January.

Entry closed at 6 p.m. on Monday, 11th January.
THE JANUARY PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater
The Chief of Manavadar's br e m Moonlight 14 1½
H H Aga Khan and Aga Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit
Mr S A Wahed's br e g Chevalier
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus m Aruna
Mr M Goculdass' br aus m Lady Metal
THE OLD MAIDEN PLACE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13-3 3-4.
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14-0.
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Grey Rose 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Alfreed 13 3 1-2.
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13-3 1-2.
Mr Mufak's b a h Lord Kitchener 13-2.
Mr Pete's ch a h Footstep 14-0
Mr Nasralla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3.
Mr C M Zuvari's ch a h Narsen 13 3 1-2.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Little Gafil 13-3 3 4.
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14 0.
Mr H S Cassel's ch a h Diamond King 13-3.
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13-3.
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3.
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Orby 13-2.
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Begier Beg 14-0.
Mr Newton's ch a h Sanjakdhar 13-3 1-2.
TO MIDGET HANDICAP.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13-2 3-4
Aga S Shah's g ah Grey Falcon 13-2 3-4
Colonel Beaver's ch a g Rufus 13-2 1-2
Mr Wallace's b a h Mountain King 13 2 1-2
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar 13-3
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13-3
Mr Nasralla Andria's b a h Creditor 13-2 3-4
Mr C M Zuvari's g a h Derby 13-2 1-2
Mr C M Zuvari's b a h Settler 13-1 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee's b a h Gofal 13-2
Mr Beg's b a h Mudlool 13 2 1-2
Mr Beg's g a h Happy Land 13-2 1-4
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's g a h Gwalior 13-1 3 4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godolphin 13-2 1-2
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13-2 1-4
Mr Pitt's ch a h Pure Gem 13-2
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure 13 2
Mr G K's b a h Hullo 13-2 3-4
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13-2 1-4
Mr R S Fcrage's b a h Saree 13-3
Mr E R S's ch a h Mint 13-3
Mr Abdoola Mistry's b a h Nasralla 13-2
Messrs M Goculdass and A M Ameer's ch a h Sarabund 13-2 3-4
Mr J Scott-Nimmo's ch a g Betty 13-2 1-2
Mr Syed Naji's ch a g Sahoon 13-2 3-4
Mr Mufak's b a h Lord Kitchener 13-2
Mr Newton's b a h Sirur 13-2 3-4
THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Toolsidas Tejpal's b a h Mizher Beg 14-0
Mr Ahmed Deeb's g a h Burjick 13-3
Mr Abdoola Tamimi's ch a h New York 13-3 3-4
Mr Abdoola Mahalla's g a h Nejdi 13-2
Mr Ally Beg Mishree's g a h Royal Mail 14-0
Mr Jawad Koovery's g a h Harib 13-1 3 4
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Steel 13-3 1-2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Confederacy 14-0
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Patras 13-2 1-4
Mr Mahomed Beg Mishree's ch a h Eustace 13-2 3-4
Mr Abdul Rehman Tahar's g a h Muslim 13-2 1-2
Mr Kassim Jurji's b a h Malta 13-3 1-2
Mr Ally Mishree's b a h Goldman 14-0
Mr Newton's g a h Azzad 13-2 1-2
Mr A R Zaid and H Hazamy's ch a h Gunnam 13 3
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13-3 1-2
Mr Nasir Hoossein's ch a h Ebrahim 13-3 3-4
Mr Mahomed Beeshar's g a h Grey Morn II 13-3 1-4
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed's b a h Zamorin 14-0
Mr Aboobaker Abdul Rehman's b a h Patel 14-0
Mr Mahomed Daya's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h King Henry 13-3 1-2
Messrs M Daya and E Kureshi's g a h Thuvil 13-3 1-2
Mr A Razak's ch a h Cocksure 13-3 1-2
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Hyder 13-3
Mr Sheeth bin Saif's ch a h Beyroot 13-3
Mr Tahar Yuni's g a h Neb 13-3 1-4
Messrs A A Saif and R S Forage's b a h Royal Realm 13-3
Mr Abdoola A Bassam's g a h Burtho 13-3 1 4
Mr Newton's g a h Sheriff 13-1 3-4
Mr A A Saif's g a h Defence 13-2 3-4
Mr Mufak's ch a h Field Marshal 13-2 3-4
Mr Mufak's ch a h Royal Standard 14-0
Mr A Readymoney's g a h Young Achilles 13-2 1-2
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Mundoor 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13-2 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Firoah 13-3
Mr K S Vijay Singhi's g a h Champion 13-3
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Second Class 14-0
Mr Oosman Soomaith's b a h Taimurlung 13-3 1-2
Mr Newton's g a h Sayar 13-2
Mr R S Forage's ch a h Prime Minister 13-1 3-4
THE PRONGS PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile
Mr Adil's g a h Colaba (4 years)
Lt Col J Forbes' g a g Multiform 14-0 (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Mahan (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib' g a h Young Soocab (aged)
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic (5 years)
Mr Hoosein Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (6 years)
R K Sirdar Singhji and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlag 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (5 years)
Mr Rama Govindjee's bl a h Nusri Pasha (5 years)
Messrs A M Ameer and M Goculdass' b a h Transfer (4 years)
Mr G K's ch a h Moonim (6 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Hazza 13-3 3-4 (5 years)
Major Prideaux's bl a h Nagashi 13-2 (aged)

CICIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, January 11.

HARROW MEMORIAL TO THE LATE MR. R. BOSWORTH SMITH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The desire has been widely expressed among the former pupils of the late Mr. Bosworth Smith that a permanent memorial should be erected at Harrow, to record his signal services to the School as Assistant Master for thirty-seven years, and the devotion with which all friends of the School cherish his memory.

A representative Committee has been formed to carry out this object, and to invite subscriptions for the purpose.

The form of the Memorial must, to some extent, depend upon the amount of the Fund realised: but the Committee have approved of two objects, as first charges upon the resources at their disposal, viz., firstly a monument in the School Chapel, and secondly a scheme for beautifying the Terrace Gardens at Harrow, of which Mr. Bosworth Smith was for many years custodian.

The Committee will appeal individually, so far as possible, to all Mr. Bosworth Smith's former pupils: but there are many of these whom, for want of addresses, they can only reach through the Public Press.

They feel assured also that there are many other old Harrovians and friends of the School who would care to associate themselves with a memorial of Mr. Bosworth Smith's name and work at Harrow.

Subscriptions should be sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the Memorial Fund, Mr. Arthur Gilbey, at the Pantheon, Oxford street, London, W., by whom they will be acknowledged,

Signed, on behalf of the Committee,
ROBERT YERBURGH
E. GRAHAM,
ARTHUR N. GILBEY.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12.

Lieutenant G. D. Rice, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, who completed 3 years' service in the Supply and Transport Corps, having elected to serve continuously in that Corps, is permanently transferred to the Supply and Transport Corps.

NORTHERN ARMY.

Arrivals.—Captain B. D. Fisher, 17th Lancers, per "s.s. "Salsette," on 25th December; Colonel T. F. B. Renny Tailyour, Royal Engineers, Lieutenant C. R. P. Winser, S. Lancashire Regiment, and Lieutenant F. Anderson, Seaforth Highlanders, per s. s. "Salsette," on 8th January.

Departures.—Major F. A. Maxwell, 18th Lancers and Captain J. F. Woodham, 76th Punjabis, per s. s. "Salsette," on 9th January

SOUTHERN ARMY

Arrivals.—Captain D. Bolton, A. V. Corps, Lieutenant F. L. Tayler, 42nd Deolali Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. W. Erck, 33rd W. L. I. and Captain J. K. Priaulx, 2nd K. R. R. Corps, per s. s. "Salsette," on the 8th January.

Departures.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Short, R.H.A., per s. s. "Kaiser," on 4th January.

THE MAHARAJA of Idar arrives at Calcutta on the 17th and Colonel DeLisle and Sir Henry McMahon on the 18th and Mr. Alan Brooke on the 22nd.

THE marriage by Hindu rites, at Cawnpore, is reported of Miss M. Reid, lady doctor, to Civil Assistant Surgeon Ram Sarup of Badaun.

THE Goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 19th December shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1907 of 54,226 mds. and Rs. 9,382 in the earnings.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CUSTOMS AND USAGES OF BOMBAY COTTON TRADE.

Alleged Breach of Contract.

On the Original Side of the High Court yesterday the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard a suit brought by Vallabhram Hemchand and others against Champsey Parbat and others, in which the plaintiffs asked that the defendants may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 15,124-13-9 by way of damages for defendants' breach of their agreement dated the 5th April 1904, with interest at 6 per cent per annum from the 25th May 1904. Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar, and Chotoobhoy, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Raikes, Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' firm carries on business as merchants, shroffs, and commission agents in Bombay. On the 5th April 1904, the plaintiffs, on behalf of one of their up-country constituents, whose name was not disclosed to the defendants, entered into an oral agreement with defendants for sale to them of 1,000 bales of Kadi ginned cotton, to be delivered in the month of April on payment of the price at the time of delivery at Rs. 280 per candy. It was further agreed between the parties that the agreement was subject to the rules and regulations of the Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, and that the 1,000 bales were to be of the same quality as that of the sample drawn by the defendants from four bales marked for the purpose by the defendants out of a lot of 67 bales belonging to the plaintiffs, and lying in the godown of their muccadum Morarji Hirji in Bombay. On the 12th April plaintiffs offered delivery of 220 bales to defendants on payment of the price in part performance of the agreement, but on the defendants raising objections as regards their quality, the question was referred to the arbitration of two disinterested persons, as provided in rule 12 of the Rules of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Company, Limited, with the result that the extent of the inferiority of the cotton offered to the said samples did not in value exceed Rs. 3 per candy. The defendants were, therefore, under rule 18 of the rules of the Exchange, bound to accept delivery of the 220 bales with a proportionate reduction in the price, namely at Rs. 277 instead of Rs. 280 per candy. The defendants failed to take delivery of the bales and pay for the same. Plaintiffs thereupon sold the bales, after giving notice, on the 5th May, 1904, and had suffered a loss of Rs.3,391-11-11 on account of the said bales. On the 29th April 1904, the plaintiffs gave notice to the defendants, calling upon them to take delivery of the remaining 776 bales, which were ready in the godown of the plaintiffs' muccadam Morarji Hirji, and stating that, unless defendants signified their willingness to take delivery within 48 hours, the plaintiffs would consider the contract broken and sue the defendants for the difference in price. The defendants failed to intimate their willingness to take delivery of the 776 bales; and the plaintiffs assessed the damages which they had suffered at Rs. 11,733-1-10 as they had already informed the defendants.

The defendants said that, prior to the 5th April 1904, they had entered into contracts to sell cotton in Europe, and with a view to carry out such contracts, they were desirous of buying ready cotton at the commencement of that month. On the date in question, they were shown by the plaintiffs four bales of cotton of the quality defendants had contracted to sell. It was then agreed that the plaintiffs should sell 1,000 bales of cotton of the said quality at Rs. 280 per candy, but that the defendants were not to accept any cotton even if only slightly inferior in quality. Delivery was to be given during the month of April, 1904. Defendants' reason for insisting that they should not accept cotton of any inferior quality was that any such cotton would not be accepted against their contracts for sale in Europe. The agreement was not subject to any such rules and regulations as alleged, but was subject to the ordinary customs and usages prevailing in the cotton trade in Bombay. One of such customs and usages was that the buyer of ready cotton was never bound to accept cotton below sample with a pecuniary allowance, but was entitled to reject the same. Plaintiffs did tender 220 bales in part performance of the agreement. Defendants objected to the quality, and as plaintiffs contended that they were up to the quality provided for in the agreement, the matter was referred to a merchant who decided that the bales were inferior in quality by Rs. 3 per candy to the cotton, the subject of the agreement. Defendants rejected the 220 bales. Plaintiffs then stated that they were unable to fulfil their part of the agreement, and defendants agreed to their request: and the agreement was accordingly cancelled. Defendants submitted that the plaintiffs, with a view to create evidence in their favour, went through the formality of putting up the 224 bales of cotton for sale by public auction. Defendants were at the time absent from Bombay, and believed that most of the bales were inferior in quality even to the 220 which the plaintiffs had tendered. The said bales were purchased at the auction by the plaintiffs in partnership with other persons in the name of Madon Shewraj. In no event could any such sale be binding upon defendants, because the cotton sold was different to that which the plaintiffs had tendered, and was purchased by the plaintiffs themselves in partnership with others.

The hearing of details of the matter was proceeded with.

SUIT FOR PROPERTY.

Alleged Sham Mortgage.

In the High Court, Appellate Side, yesterday the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of, in second appeal, a case in which the original plaintiff and respondent Dondu Amruta Jagadale sued Motiram Parsu Gujar, original defendant and appellant, to recover possession of certain mortgaged property. Mr. S. S. Patkar appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. P. P. Khare.

Plaintiff sued to redeem and recover possession of the mortgaged property and prayed for annual instalments to pay the amount found due on taking accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. Defendant contended that the mortgage deed passed to plaintiff was not 'bona fide,' and was void for want of consideration and that in case plaintiff's mortgage was proved to be valid, the defendant was willing to receive Rs. 600 in full satisfaction of his mortgage. He contended further that plaintiff was not an agriculturist within the meaning of the Act. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Mahad who dismissed the plaintiff's claim and observed that plaintiff's mortgage was a sham and fictitious transaction, there being no real intention on the part of the parties that plaintiff should take any interest in the property by way of mortgage. He said it was not unlikely that defendant's mother being an illiterate and near relation of plaintiff, the latter should take advantage of her dependent condition in obtaining the execution of the mortgage deed without advancing a pie.

In appeal, the District Judge of Thana reversed the decree of the Court of first instance. He said that the lower Court had decided the suit on a preliminary point; the chief issue for decision was whether it was open to the defendant to plead in the present case that plaintiff's mortgage was void for want of consideration. In recording his finding on the issue in the negative, he held that this was a suit for redemption instituted by the puisne mortgagee against the prior mortgagee. The latter resisted the suit on the ground that the mortgage passed to the former was a sham transaction, void for want of consideration. In such a case the question was, he remarked, whether that plea could be upheld. The law is well settled that an assignee of a debt suing the debtor cannot be defeated by a plea of the latter that the assignment is without consideration, because the question of consideration is one between the assignor and the assignee and the debtor can have nothing to do with it. If this view of the law be correct, it seemed to the District Judge that the plea of the defendant in the present case could not be sustained.

Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships, after discussing the question of law hearing on the subject, held that as regards facts the District Judge should have gone into the question and, if he came to a different conclusion from that arrived at by the Subordinate Judge, he would have been entitled to remand the case for trial on other issues, but if he agreed with the Subordinate Judge he should have affirmed his decree. Their Lordships therefore remanded the case to the District Judge for disposal according to law.

MANAGEMENT OF A LUNATIC'S ESTATE.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting as the Appeal Court on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, disposed of an appeal filed by Jamnadas N. Motivalla and another against an order made by Mr. Justice Davar on the 6th May 1908 in the matter of a summons taken out on the 31st March 1908 by Bai Gulab, wife of Mr. Maganlal L. Shroff a solicitor of the High Court, now an adjudged lunatic. The Hon. the Advocate-General with Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs. Jehangir Gulabbhay and Bilimoria, appeared for the appellants; Mr. Lowndes, and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakuradas and Co., appeared for Bai Gulab, the respondent.

The facts were these:—Bai Gulab presented a petition to the late Mr. Justice Starling, on 4th October 1901, to inquire into the state of mind of her husband, Mr. Maganlal L. Shroff. In the event of his being adjudged to be of unsound mind, she prayed that a committee of his person and estate might be appointed, consisting of herself and the two appellants, Jamnadas, who was a step-maternal uncle of Maganlal, Jivabhoy, his friend. On 19th October 1901, Maganlal was declared a lunatic, and the three persons named were appointed his committee, On 31st March 1908, Mr. Dastur, Bai Gulab's present attorney, took out a summons against Jamnadas and Jivabhoy to show cause why they should not be removed from their office of committee. The charge against them related to not making an inventory of the property, disposing of a property, not recovering the lunatic's legacy under the will of Kaliandas Kirparam, not making up accounts with the lunatic's partner, Mr. Jehangir, and so forth. Mr. Justice Davar remarked, that the management of the lunatic's property by the committee had been conclusively proved to have been most detrimental to the interests of the lunatic. He therefore dismissed Jamnadas and Jivabhay from their office and appointed Bai Gulab committee of the person of the lunatic, and Mr. R. D. Settna, committee of his estate. Jamnadas and Jivabhoy were ordered to render accounts; the Commissioner of the Court was directed to charge them personally, with all sums which might appear to him to have been lost to the estate by their wilful default or neglect. It was also ordered that Jamnadas and Jivabhoy should pay to Bai Gulab all costs incidental to this summons. Against this order Jamnadas and Jivabhoy field the present appeal.

Their Lordships of the Appeal Court dismissed the appeal with costs, and they confined Mr. Justice Davar's order.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF MOTOR LAMPS.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged Dhondoo Deo and Kaswa Bewa, two Hindus, the first with theft as a servant of two motor car side lamps valued at Rs. 45, belonging to Messrs Hill Sawyer and Co. and the second accused with assisting the first in disposing of the property. It appeared that accused No. 1 who was employed as a sepoy in Hill Sawyer and Co., stole the lamps from the premises of the firm on the 25th December last, and gave them to accused No. 2 to take them to one Dhanji Raghavji for sale. Accused No. 2 took them to one Shumshirali Allabud, a tinsmith, and asked him if he would buy them. The latter refused and reported the matter to the police. The accused then went to Dhanji, where the police arrested him on the information received. Both the accused pleaded guilty. The first accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and the second accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co. part heard.

16-08 Bhaishanker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.

35-08 Crawford B and Co Bamanji Muncherji Gograt vs Mulji Damodardas Edgelow W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Short Causes.

748-08 Edgelow G W and Co Chatoorbhoy Gangaram and others vs Bhawani Shaker Atmaram Reli.

788-08 Payne and Co Sarafally Mahomedally Tawawalla vs Messrs Ebrahim Nooroodin and Co a firm Pestonji R K and Co.

242-08 Thakardas a Ghandi Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Gopal Raghoji and others.

520-08 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Rai Bahadur Seth Subhagmull Dhuda and others.

576-08 Mulla and M Keshawji Deokarao vs Jeharmal Hurakhchand.

653-08 Wadia G and Co Bapooji Sorabji Framji and Co vs Mahomed Padsha Abdool Wahal.

712-08 P Malvi V and M and R Messrs Deokarandas Behairilal a firm vs Harkishandas Doorvarkadas.

802-08 Daphtary and D Poonamchand Karamchand and others vs Premchand Thakersey Mehta D and D.

806-08 Kanga and Patell Cawasji Jahangir Mody vs Ghordhandas Vaqji Judge S J.

817-08 Bicknell M and R Sadasukh Hunmuntram vs Salegram Anteram and others.

839-08 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hunmuntram vs Aidan Peerdan.

840-08 Payne and Co Sadasukh Hunmuntram vs Agiaram Peerdan.

1007-08 Kanga and Patell Jamsedji and Maneckji the firm vs Muncherji Byramji Masani.

1008-08 Smitham B and Co Abba Haji Mahomed and others vs Hasanbhai Jamalbhai.

1009 08 Tyabji D and Co Sunker Rajaram vs Gokaldas Narandas Mirza M and M.

1010 08 Dickshit D and S Mon Emile Van Cuyck vs P K Lalkaka and Co afirm.

1024-08 Ardeshir H D and C Oosman Jamal vs Josim Mahomed Abdool Karim.

To Speak to the minutes of decree.

253-07 Little and Co, Radha Kishan Ganeshchander and another, vs Heptoola Ismailji, Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

298-07 Madhavji K and C Vallubhram Hemchand vs Chamsey Parbat Captain and V. Part-heard.

106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassanbhai Visram Kanga and P for postponment.

714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Rustonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalubhoy Wadia G for postponement.

437-06 Jamshedji R and D Kastoochand Bhamji and others vs Bhamoobai widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

513-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.

422-87 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Alhakbia Crawford B and Co.

340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgowri vs Vasalal Govindji Mathubhoy J and M.

477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhavam vs Chimansey Kalyanmal Bhaishanker K and G.

738-07 Raghavaya D and N Hirji Liladhar and another vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormasji and another Khunderao D and M.

151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.

67-08 Payne and Co Deve Tulla vs Raichand Khusal and others Tyabji D and Co.

941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjibhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co.

719-07 Khunderao D and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.

167-08 Dinshaw and D Gopalji Moolji vs Shamji Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

7-08 Kanga and Patell Rustomji Dhunjibhoy S vs Damji Moroba Patell and another Shamrao M and H Jehangir G and B Pestonji R and K part heard.

Long Causes.

568-08 In pearson a pauper Pandurang Narayen Javeri vs Narayen Roghoba Javeri and others M B Chothia and M H and Co part heard.

629-06 K D Shroff Kavasji Pestonji Bharucha and others vs Perosha Pestonji Bharucha and others Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J.

24-08 Mulla and M Sagoonabai widow of S vs Toolaji Luximan Thakurdas and Co.

25-08 Wadia G and Co Muncherbai B Mahimwalla vs Noroji B Mahomed Mirza M and M.

26-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Daniel Chamies vs Bai Jayabai Dickshit D and Co for postponement

27-08 S J Judah (for a pauper) Yala of Vasta vs Wallibai widow of G V Dinsha and D. For Postponement.

13-07 Jehangir G and B Ranchordas Moolchand and another vs Narandas Khatoo Mulji and K.

573-08 Little and Co Ramrao Pursharam and others vs Gunpatrao Purshotam and others Bhai Shanker K and G Edgelow G W and Co. Mirza M and M Nowroji Burjorji Mahimwalla vs Muncbersha Bejonji Mahimwalla and others Wadia G and Co.

818-08 Bicknell M and R Sadasukh Hunmuntram vs Salegram Anteram and others.

654-08 18-692 Bicknell M and R Gopal Krishna Higgade vs The Sun Life Assurance Co of Canada Edgelow G W and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

172-07 Bhaishunker K and G Mulji Tejsey and others vs Ramsi Dewraj Wadia G and Co.

495-08 Smetham B and Co Muncherji Cursetji Khumbata vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Khumbata Ardgeer H D and Co.

183-08 Kanga and P Bai Mariambai vs Bai Singaribai widow.

341-07 Mansuklal G and H Shrichand Jatha the Firm vs. Carsondas Laxumidas Jamsetji R D.

292-08 Bicknell M and R Howard Bicknell vs Ladkibai widow Dikshit D and S. For postponement.

515-08 Matubhoy J and M Fatmabai widow vs Jafferbhai Somji and others Payne and Co for postponement

681-06 Little and Co Gordhandas Govindji vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis and M.

695-07 Tyebji D and Co Bai Fatmabai widow vs Yemnabai and others K and P M B Chothia.

140-07 Tyebji D and Co Moosa Haji Esa and others vs Joonas Haji Salemahomed and Kanga and Patell. For postponement.

396-06 Pestonji R K and Co Warden and Co a firm vs Haji Janmahomed Moosa Kanga and Patell for postponement.

908-07 Edgelew G W and Co Mirza Mahomed Kashani vs Bebi Sakina widow and others.

572-08 Th A Ghandy Halimabai widow vs Shaik Ahmed Shaik Salimahomed Mistri and others S B Mehta.

756-07 Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Bart and others Pestonji R and K K D Shroff.

176-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Hnakibhoy and others Little and Co.

498-05 Unwalla and P Safoorabai widow and others vs Abdoolabhoy Khakibhoy and others Little and Co.

668-08 Jeh M and Somji Braz Mignel Lopes vs Sakaram Vishramker K D Shroff.

924-07 Tyebji D and Co Bandyadra Lavji Lalji Mandlerji and Co Edgelow W and Co.

299-06 Wadia G and W Chhobildas Lalubhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others Edgelow G W and Co D J and D Little and Co.

158-08 Captain and V The Hon the Advocate General of Bombay vs Damoder Madhowji and others Payne & Co For postponement.

181-08 Payne and Co Mahomedbhoy Dosa vs Karmali Abdoola and others Tyebji D and Co.

Before the Prothonotary
For Investigation of Passum

18-08 In pearson, NarayenHari Mistry vs Padvjbai Alias Laxmibai and another D J Mantri.

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J. G. GREIG, Captain,

Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Bombay, Dated 8th January, 1909.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JAN. 12, 1909.

MR. D. C. BOULGER AND INDIA.

MR. DEMETRIUS C. BOULGER, in an article on "National Defence," treats of "India's Unrest and some Remedies." Mr. Boulger does not know much of India at first hand, but he has studied us from afar and many people at home will attach more importance to his utterances than to those of the man on the spot. The great mistake of our political action in India, he thinks, has been that we have sought rather to propitiate the unenlightened millions than to obtain the cordial co-operation of the ruling Chiefs who might easily have been instructed as to our motives, and who could with comparatively little trouble have been brought round to adopt our views. We disagree; we have troubled ourselves too little about the unenlightened millions while our adversaries have been among them preaching sedition, and if the ruling Chiefs are not with us to the extent which might reasonably be expected, the fault lies with the Political Agents from whom they may look for enlightenment. Mr. Boulger, who wrote his articles before Lord Morley presented his scheme to Parliament, was unaware that the idea of Advisory Councils was to be dropped. He pins his faith to such Councils however, and may probably make an effort to have the idea reconsidered when the subject comes under discussion in the Commons. Some of his disciples may make this attempt, though we do not imagine it will be successful—even to the extent of raising a division. Still there are many who will endorse Mr. Boulger's remark that the visible association of the ruling Chiefs and Princes with ourselves in the common task of dealing with national problems and ensuring reasonable and safe progress for the country could only be effected by the establishment of an Imperial Council which Lord Lytton advocated thirty-one years ago. The success of such an innovation, however, he is bound to admit, could only be perfect if the hearty sympathy and co-operation of the Indian Princes themselves were secure in its behalf, and to attain this object it would be necessary to propitiate their sentimental longings and gratify their secret and unexpressed desires. Which is impracticable.

Considered apart from its advocacy of the establishment of an Advisory Council or Councils there is much solid truth and some sound suggestion in Mr. Boulger's article. He pleads for the more rational treatment of Indians. He would have for Indian rulers a definite status at the seat of Empire in Europe. Nothing that we can bestow will elevate them in India. They are won by a kind of divine right, and although individuals may suffer or be superseded, the order of the feudal Princes remains a fixed and permanent portion of the Indian situation. "What has to be accomplished is to remove the uncertainty and indefiniteness that marks and fixes their position with regard to the rest of the Empire." A similar claim is put forward on behalf of Indians generally, and Mr. Boulger remarks: "The real causes at the root of the unrest in India may be considered the natural consequence of the closer and more equal contact of Englishmen and Indians, while the conditions of our rule in India exact and must require an assumption of authority on one side." But is it not over done? We think so in many unfortunate instances. But here is an aspect of the case which has never been more plainly presented: "Many Indians have been to England and whether it is due to their conceit, or our shortcomings, they have returned with the idea that the sahibs are ordinary people and they confidently declare the old and generally accepted assertion that we are a master race to be quite a myth...An Indian gentleman comes here and is received everywhere as an equal. He mixes freely in Society, he joins our clubs and in a few instances he is even elected to a seat in the House of Commons. But when he returns to India he sinks inevitably to a lower social plane as compared with the English and he would be more than human if he did not feel it, and, feeling, resent it." True, but the plane he sinks, or rises, to is usually that which was and is his own. The fault in many cases is that the Indian visitor to England is not given "a definite status at the seat of the Empire in Europe" and thus it is we sometimes see in the list of presentations at Court and at Buckingham Palace garden parties the names of men who could only with difficulty obtain a card of permission to attend a provincial Governor's levee. An Englishman "would be more than human if he did not feel that and, feeling, resent it." The sword cuts both ways. But a happy mean is not impossible of attainment.

Further in Mr. Boulger's ruminations he observes that only those persons who expect the millennium, or have persuaded themselves that Peace Conferences will banish war, will feel disappointed or disturbed by the unrest in India. Instead of deploring it we should devote our attention to the consideration of measures due in the first place to ourselves and necessary in the second place for the proper discharge of our political duties in India. "If we make indissoluble union of England and India the fixed point in our Imperial policy then all the difficulties in our path will assume reasonable and solvable proportions. Our only serious peril arises from irresolution suggesting that we do not know our own minds and that we are willing or may be induced to surrender possession of the greatest value and importance." Well, Lord Morley, while offering his phenomenally liberal scheme, gave it to be clearly understood, that England would not relinquish her hold upon India and that even the Canadian fur coat would not be worn on the plains of this country. Harmony of views and of action is desirable and no effort will be spared to attain it, but those who dream that England will ever give up India "at the dictation of self-seeking barristers, journalists and clerks" imagine a vain thing, as Mr. Boulger puts it. The Duma for which the Bengalis clamour, "amid India's warlike races would not exist a month after our protection had been withdrawn... while inside it was passing laws and orders to resign all Government offices to Bengalis and to rid the country of the Anglo-Indian Services...but a few weeks would be required for the warlike races of the Punjab and the Deccan to put an end to its existence."

MSS. NEWSPAPERS OF AURANGZIB'S TIME.

THE newspaper press was, as is well known, introduced into this country by ourselves, and it is one of the many boons which the natives owe to our rule here. But India was not quite devoid of newspapers in the pre-British period. They had *Akhbars* or news-letters which, though of course in manuscript, were pretty extensively circulated, passing from hand to hand and communicating news gathered from various sources. The native Courts had their official *Akhbars* whose writers were termed *Akhbar-navish*, and these kept their princes and superiors well informed about everything of importance. Merchants and other wealthy people had also their own private news-letters from their agents in large towns, and these, though private, were circulated freely, and important items of news seldom escaped the notice of ordinary people through the channel of these *Akhbars*. The old Moghul Court at Delhi had its own *Akhbars* written by its agents in various places; and a collection of them would furnish very curious reading at the present day if available. Colonel Tod, the eminent author of "Rajastan," formed, it seems, a collection of the *Akkbars*, presumably from Rajput sources, and presented it to the Royal Asiatic Society in 1828 after his retirement from this country. It lay forgotten for 80 years in the London Society's collection of Persian manuscripts, till Mr. Henry Beveridge, the distinguished Persian scholar who has devoted his retirement to these studies, unearthed these small manuscripts in the Society's possession, a little while ago. It is strange that they should have been neglected so long, and still stranger that attention should have been first drawn to them from Bombay, for as Mr. Beveridge says in the latest number of the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society: "My attention was called to these manuscripts by a note in an article by Mr. Karkaria in East and West." Mr. Karkaria had occasion to refer to these manuscripts in the London Society's possession, in the course of one of his articles on the history of the native press, in the "Calcutta Review" and elsewhere, and it is gratifying to find that his reference should have led, a scholar like Mr. Beveridge to make enquiries on the spot. He has examined these manuscript *Akhbars* with some care and describes the collection briefly in the Journal. His examination is somewhat disappointing. "Mr. Karkaria thought that the papers would yield valuable historical matter, but so far as I have examined them, this is not the case." But we think such scattered manuscripts deserve to be looked into closely, and they cannot but yield valuable supplementary information about the reign of Aurangzib and his successor. The *Akhbars* of Tod date from 1660 and come down to as late as 1712. Mr. Beveridge himself says: "It is much to be desired that someone would make a more thorough examination of them than I have been able to accomplish." Mr. Irvine, as being specially interested in Aurangzib's reign, would find much illustrative material about that important reign, if he were to dive into them.

POULTRY COMPETITION.

ONE of the longest competitive examinations yet held in England has been decided and the results are already published, but some further interesting and even important particulars are now available which should influence the entry of future competitors for similar distinctions. The Utility Poultry Club decreed that an egg-laying contest extending over twelve months should test the excellence of different strains of fowl. A four months' trial was formerly the rule, but it was judged fairer to let the vagaries of the four seasons play their part in the general capacity of the hens for discharging their duties. Wyandottes, white, black and partridge, buff and barred Rocks, Houdans, White Leghorns and Labresse were the breeds that entered the extended tournament. The White Wyandottes took the five first ranks, the other strains taking lower but still very respectable places. Each bird was conscientiously credited with the exact value of the eggs she laid. Numbers did not decide her merit, the size and weight of her eggs got her higher marks. Moreover, she or her owner had to recognise that the time for the competitor to make an effort was when eggs are dearest. It is improvident of a hen to lay profusely in spring when eggs are as plenty as young buds. She must learn to lay most in autumn and early winter, when the market price is at its highest, and lay high grade eggs as well. It seems that hens whose forte is hatching slide into a decadent habit of laying what are classed as unsaleable eggs, that is eggs that fall below the standard of two ounces for the first grade, or a little under that weight for second grade. If they drop much below this ideal, markets reject them, and the hen loses all chance of a prize. Broodiness of too marked a character also militates against her taking a high place in the competition. The fowl that distinguished themselves, gave two hundred eggs apiece in the year, but very few got above this number, many indeed laid only thirty-six. The 180 hens which competed were kept in durance for fifty-four weeks, during which period their food—good oats and wheat for the most part, with a variation of peas, beans and green stuff—cost a little less than fifty pounds sterling. They laid eggs to the value of £77 in the same time. This apparently large profit had to bear the cost of the construction of their houses and the depreciation of the same, the netting and the feeding apparatus generally. It is clear that such competitive tests are expensive, but probably an entrance fee was required from each bird as in the case of candidates for Woolwich, Sandhurst and the Civil Service of every grade and helped to lighten the financial burden of the Utility Poultry Club.

ATTENTION is drawn to a letter in another column which ventilates a scheme to perpetuate the memory of the late Mr. Bosworth Smith at Harrow.

WE are requested to notify that the shares of Marsland, Price and Company, Limited, have been considerably over applied for. The final letters of allotment and of regret will, it is hoped, be posted this week.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—December 1906, Rs. 10,45,53,000; December 1907, Rs. 11,84,17,000; December 1908, Rs. 9,33,92,000.

THE Italian Ambassadors in Vienna and St. Petersburg have been instructed, says the "Globe's" Rome correspondent, to aid the negotiations between Russia and Austria on the Balkan question in every possible way. They have been authorised particularly to support claims for the grant of autonomy to Bosnia-Herzegovina; the complete abolition of Article 29 of the Berlin Treaty; the return of Spizza to Montenegro, and the taking over by Austria of a portion of the Ottoman Debt.

A good illustration of the magnitude of the Champion Reef mine's operations was furnished by Mr. John Taylor at the Meeting last month. He pointed out that the 172,000 tons crushed last year represented an average of over 500 tons for each working day. "It would take 500 carts such as we see in the streets carrying road stone, carrying one ton each, to convey this quantity. A string of carts that would extend 2,500 yards for one day's work—all hard quartz, broken at great depths in the mine, brought to the surface and reduced to fine powder in the mills."

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

Scene at the Postal Commission.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, DECEMBER 28.

TO-DAY, the State of South Australia completes its seventy-second year, and it is approaching that mature age in a particularly happy and vigorous condition. "The days of man's life are three score year and ten," declares the Psalmist, but the days of a nation are incalculable. Comparatively speaking, South Australia is a mere babe when her age is placed against that even of European settlement in America, Southern Africa, or India. When the antiquity of Europe, and more particularly that of Asia, is taken into consideration the period of South Australia's existence is merely as a single pulsebeat to the life of a septuagenarian. A little over 130 years ago the first white colony was founded on this continent and it was but a small place, when the pioneers devoted their energies to the task of building up a nation in this State. Indeed, there was a time anterior to the discovery of gold in Victoria and New South Wales when South Australia was the most vigorous community on the island. This was the centre of mineral energy then as it has often been since, and just as South Australian miners opened up the vast riches of Broken Hill and Western Australia so also did they give material help in the exploitation of the treasures of Bendigo, Ballarat, and numerous other early auriferous fields within the limits of our eastern neighbour's territory. It has not been the good fortune of South Australia yet to possess either a really payable goldfield or a profitable colliery. Still, by steady development and assisted by her copper, wheat, wool, wine, dairy produce, and the enterprise and courage of her people this State has always held a high place in the estimation of the world. It is questionable, indeed, whether there is anywhere else in the British dominions, and there certainly is not a place outside them, in which the general body of the people so prosperous, so happy, and so contented as they are in South Australia in this present year of grace. They are, therefore, approaching the national birthday in excellent spirits and with hearts full of thankfulness to Providence for the good things of the past and the prospects of the future.

THE VICTORIAN ELECTIONS.

Candidates for the Legislative Assembly are preparing for the struggle. Each day sees an improvement in the position of the anti-socialist party, and its leaders are optimistic in their anticipations of the probable result of the elections. While the interest of the united party are the main consideration, it is regarded as being significant that of the 25 men who have been returned unopposed, 13 are direct supporters of the Ministry. The latest addition to the ranks of those returned unopposed is Sir Henry Weedon, whose opponent in the East Melbourne electorate (Mr. Gifford) retired from the contest to-day. The 25 unopposed members include 18 who are supporters of the Ministerial policy as distinct from the supporters of the Ministry. The electorates in which contests will take place have now been reduced to 39, and the supporters of the Ministerial policy are figuring in 31. A conservative estimate of the number of seats which the anti-socialists should win is 23. There is every reason, however, for thinking that the number will be larger, so that with 18 unopposed candidates the party should have a substantial majority in the new House.

LABOUR PARTY'S MANIFESTO.

The Political Labour Council issued its election manifesto on Wednesday. It stated that the Labour Party was faced with a situation such as it had never before encountered. The Labour Party would welcome an appeal to the people at the proper time, but protested that the coming election was not a sincere effort to ascertain the will of the majority. The time was most inopportune for many reasons. First of all no fewer than 56,000 men were voteless, an average of 860 in each electorate. Secondly, the date of the elections was in the midst of the holidays, when thousands of voters would be absent from their homes. Thirdly, women would be unable to vote, although the franchise for women had recently been wrung from the Bent Government by the Labour Party after 20 years' fighting. The true issue before the electors was being misrepresented. It was not, "Bent or no Bent." The real issue was Labour v. Anti-Labour. All the straight-out anti-Labour legislation of 1902-3 had been repealed by its authors, driven by the Labour members. The seven-tenths clause and the reputable employer clause were gone. The supremacy of the Appeal Court was limited, but the position of the workers was little better than before, for the secret portion of specious maladministration took the place of the brutal bludgeon of repressive legislation. Failure was the dormant characteristic of the anti-Labourites' regime. No matter to what department they turned they could see nothing but bungling and incompetence. The general effect of the Bent misgovernment had been a condition of stagnation, depopulation, and unemployment. Monopolists must be downed drastically. Justice demanded with the wrongs of the people must be righted. The electors had the remedy in their own hands.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Speaking at the annual conference of State school teachers at Sydney, on the 21st instant, the Minister of Education (Mr. Hogue) referred to the great amount of attention being paid nowadays to education in different parts of the world, and said it appeared to him that in the race for supremacy among peoples, and the feverish anxiety that was left throughout the world, the battle rested largely with the schoolmaster and schoolmistress. He paid a tribute to the statesmen of the past who had, he declared, laid the foundation in the State of one of the finest systems of public instruction the English-speaking countries could boast of. The system of the present day as nearly met all the needs of the children of New South Wales, even to the widely scattered districts, as was possible in the circumstances with which they were confronted. There were places in the far interior where it was impossible to build schools or send teachers, but they had come as nearly as possible to providing for the needs of all the children of the State. It was unfortunate that some children should have no instruction, and he considered it an obligation on the State that in encouraging people to settle on the lands—one of the first interests of the country—and to bring up families means of instruction should be provided for their children. (Cheers.) In the past few years education had been spread more than ever before, and if every child in the State was not reached it was because that was practically impossible. Further, they were endeavouring to make the path of children going through the secondary schools to the University easier than ever before. (Cheers.) Mr. A. G. Alanson, the retiring president, referring to the question of compulsory attendance at school, said it was of as great importance as regulating the hours of labour, as the prevention of gambling, or as any subject lately considered by the Legislature. The foundations of public morality were affected by school attendance, yet while measures to regulare the adult public morality of the State occupied Parliament, this foundation measure still remained in the land of promise.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

TROUBLED ISLANDS.

The steamer "Upolu" returned to Sydney, a few days ago, after a cruise among the islands. The "Upolu" brings news of further hostilities at the Solomon Group. Some months ago a trader named Burns was murdered at Marova Lagoon. The unfortunate victim was in the employ of Messrs Lever Bros. and his station was completely destroyed by the savages. H.M.S. "Cambrian" subsequently visited the scene and punished the natives concerned in the atrocity. Messrs. Lever Bros. afterwards established a new station in the lagoon, and placed one of their best traders in charge. Now news comes by the "Upolu" that this trading station was attacked by natives. The trader was absent at the time, but the natives, out of revenge, set fire to the buildings, and when the trader returned he found that they had been completely demolished, the loss being considerable. The matter was reported to the British Resident Commissioner, and a punitive expedition has been organised to proceed to the scene. The captain of the "Upolu" reports that on arrival of his steamer at the Santa-Cruz group it was found that tribal warfare was raging. There were two factions concerned, and a big lagoon separated the rival parties. Poisoned spears were used, and it is reported that heavy loss of life had occurred. There is only one white trader on the island, and he was not molested. Trade, however, was at a standstill at the island owing to the war.

SCENE AT THE POSTAL COMMISSION.

A Hobart telegram, dated December 23, says: At the conclusion of the examination of witnesses before the Postal Commission yesterday, Mr. Mulcahy made a personal statement. He said that he had accepted a seat on the Commission believing that he was joining a body of public men who were undertaking an inquiry into an important public department. He had thought, rightly or wrongly, that the Commission was a semi-judicial body, and that the inquiry would be conducted on those lines. For that reason he had thought that the members of the Commission would have divested themselves of their personal ideas and endeavoured to come to the inquiry with an open mind. It was only just to say that most of the Commissioners had recognised this, and had examined the witnesses impartially, and tried to obtain evidence in a proper manner. He would like to have been able to say the same honestly of all the Commissioners. Witnesses were, he held, entitled to be treated respectfully, but he was forced to say that to a degree the witnesses before them were treated in a way that gave him the impression that they were defendants on their trial, and not officers in high positions who had come before them to give the knowledge they possessed. It was his intention to hand in the resignation with a request that it should be forwarded to the Governor-General. He would have done so without saying anything about it, but he had been placed in an awkward position which made it necessary for him to give an explanation. Something had taken place last week in Hobart in regard to the examination of a witness. That examination had reminded him of the examination of a contumacious and recalcitrant witness in the police court rather than of a courteous enquiry. He had been told that he was always "chipping in," and that if he continued to do so he would be "chipped out." That was one of the things that had brought it to his mind that so long as he remained on the Commission with Mr. Webster and another member, Mr. De Largie, there would not be that harmony which should prevail, and which was necessary for the work of the Commission. Mr. Mulcahy then handed an envelope containing his resignation to the chairman. When Mr. Mulcahy proceeded to leave the room Mr. De Largie said: "I want Mr. Mulcahy to remain. It is my intention to make certain charges against him." Mr. Mulcahy left the room.

A HEAT WAVE.

The present Christmas will be remembered as one of the hottest ever experienced in Perth. A heat wave set in on Thursday, when the thermometer registered 100·8 in the shade, and the weather since then has shown no signs of improvement. The air was perfectly still on Christmas Day save for an occasional blast of wind from the east, which only intensified the heat, and the conditions were no better on Saturday. The climax was reached yesterday, when the maximum reading was given as 104·7. A slight breeze sprang up towards evening, and it was generally believed that the "Fremantle doctor" would terminate the hot spell. For once however, he failed in his mission. Early this morning the only movement in the atmosphere was from the east—an almost certain augury of another stifling day—and the prospects are not brightened by the official weather forecast for to-day, which reads:—"Hot and sultry throughout, with a glimmer of promise, however, of a more tolerable state of meteorological affairs in the early future."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

A few days ago the second series of tenders for the installation of wireless telegraphy in Australia closed. They have shared the fate of their predecessors, none having been accepted. These tenders were for establishing wireless telegraphic stations on the coast of Victoria and Tasmania, linking up King Island and the Furneaux Group. The Postmaster-General had the tenders before him on Tuesday and after considering the quotations decided that the present state of the finance of the Postal Department would not justify him in accepting any of them. About two years ago the Commonwealth Electrical Engineer (Mr. Hesketh) expressed a doubt as to whether the wireless system could be worked duplex: that is messages being sent and received at the same time. Certain companies claimed that they could do so, but not one of the present tenderers, however, was prepared to undertake the installation of the duplex system.

A.

MURDERS IN FRANCE.

DEATH PENALTY IN OPERATION.

Early Effect of the Recent Retention.

FOUR EXECUTIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

In connection with the recent vote of the French Chamber maintaining the death penalty, there will be four executions in France to-day, as the result of the recent terrible crop of murders.

These will be the first executions in France for several years.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Guillotining of four French murderers took place at Bethune this morning in the presence of a huge crowd who shouted "death."

THE KING AND LORD MORLEY.

Discussion on India.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

King Edward had a prolonged audience with Lord Morley yesterday. It is understood that His Majesty desired to discuss fully the condition of affairs in India.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

Lively Struggle.

RETALIATORY MEASURES.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The struggle between President Roosevelt and Congress is of the most lively character.

It is announced that henceforth Congress will rigidly scrutinise the suitability of President Roosevelt's nominees to office.

LATER.

President Roosevelt also asserts that the detectives discovered Senator Tillman franking private correspondence as official.

There has been a feud between Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Tillman for years.

The latter declares that his desk in the Senate has been rifled of important papers which he intended to use in replying to President Roosevelt to-day.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT.

Change at the Board of Trade.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Mr. Harold John Tennant, M.P., has been appointed Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade.

LATER.

Mr. H. J. Tennant's predecessor at the Board of Trade, Sir Hudson Kearley, has been appointed Chairman of the new Port of London Authority.

DISASTER IN SWITZERLAND.

Church Roof Collapses.

THIRTY-ONE PEOPLE KILLED.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Thirty-one people were killed and fifty injured by the collapse of the roof of a church at Nax in Switzerland yesterday.

TROUBLE AT BROKEN HILL.

Provision Waggon Attacked.

Tom Mann Arrested.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Serious strike trouble has occurred at the Broken Hill Proprietary Mine in New South Wales.

Pickets attacked a waggon of provisions going to the Mine guarded by troops.

Thirty arrests were made, including Mr. Tom Mann.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

Slight Government Advantage.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

A telegram, received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz, states that the opposing forces are in close contact outside the town. The Government troops have dislodged the revolutionaries from the village of Derdornd.

[ENGLISHMAN MURDERED IN CHINA.

Sad End of a Sporting Trip.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Reuter wires from Peking that an Englishman, named Brooke, who was travelling for purposes of sport, has been murdered in Western Szechuan.

THE ITALIAN EARTHQUAKE.

Butcher's Fearful Torture.

ANOTHER SHOCK AT MESSINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Telegrams from Rome state that the Chamber has passed the Bill, introduced by Signor Giolitti, for the relief of the distress caused by the earthquake.

The Chamber agreed to a surtax of one-fiftieth on certain taxes for five years, for the benefit of the sufferers, and also that unclaimed property in the earthquake zone should be applied for the relief of the needy and the support of orphans.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The Duke of Connaught has left Malta for Reggio to inspect the British military hospital.

A butcher was rescued from the ruins of Messina yesterday. He had been entombed with his wife and children for a fortnight without food and had witnessed their slow deaths.

LATER.

A further earthquake shock occurred at Messina yesterday when a portion of the sea wall collapsed.

A gale has unroofed many of the extemporised shelters.

A woman and a baby were extricated alive yesterday in a terribly emaciated condition

In a debate in the Italian Chamber, Signor Felice, Deputy for Catania, denounced in scathing terms the proclamation of martial-law in Messina. He maintained that if the relief work had been placed under more intelligent direction than that of the military 20,000 more people would have been saved.

The initiative of the willing soldiers, he said, was crushed by orders from headquarters.

The Premier defended the proclamation of martial-law on the ground of the wholesale plundering.

THE NIZAM'S SYMPATHY.

Contributes £ 500.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JANUARY 11.

His Highness the Nizam has sent a message of sympathy to the King of Italy and has subscribed Rs. 7,500 to the Earthquake Fund.

The following subscriptions have been received in Bombay :—

		Rs.
H. E. the Governor of Bombay	...	250
Sir Jacob Sassoon ...	...	1,000
Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim ...		500
A Brother	...	500
Killick, Nixon and Co.	...	300
Sir Sassoon David ...	...	300
Prier de Saone and Co.	...	250
In memory of Mrs. Cursetbai Sapoorjee Jewajee	...	100
J. A. Wadia	...	100
H. C. W.	...	100
W. A. Talbot ...	...	100
Purbhoodas Jeevandass	...	50
A. M....	...	50
F. Southwell Piper...	...	30
H. M.	...	30
N. F. Wagstaff ...	...	30
A Sympathiser ...	...	10
Dilsor	...	10
	Rs. ...	3,710

CHINA AND AMERICA.

Return of Chinese Envoy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

Tangsloozi, the Chinese Envoy, has left Washington without accomplishing his mission of establishing a closer understanding between China and America.

AUSTRIA AND TURKEY.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

Telegrams from Constantinople state that official circles regard the new Austrian proposals with regard to Bosnia and Herzegovina favourably, and appear confident that the negotiations will now succeed.

VENEZUELA AND THE POWERS.

Disputes to be Settled.

LONDON, JANUARY 10.

The Venezuelan former Foreign Minister, M. Paul, has arrived in Paris on a mission to settle Venezuela's disputes with the Powers.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JANUARY 11.

The death is announced of Lily, Duchess of Marlborough.

[Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, was the daughter of the late Commodore Price of New York. The late Duchess was married thrice, her first husband being Louis Hammersley of New York, the second was the 8th Duke of Marlborough, and the third Lord William Beresford, who died in 1900.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JANUARY 11.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Britannia" with English mails of the 18th instant left Aden for Bombay at 2 p.m, to-day (Monday)

POLICEMAN RUNS AMOK.

Four Persons Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 11.

Last night a Pathan policeman ran amok in the Poozoondaing Police Station. He had been charged with assaulting a native, and while the latter was making his statement the policeman slipped out unobserved and made his way into the quarters at the back. He then picked up a dah, with which he slashed about him at persons in the guard and injured four persons, three being policemen, before he was seized and disarmed. One of the witnesses he cut over the back of the neck, on a head constable he inflicted five severe wounds; another policeman had his hand almost severed from the wrist, and another policeman was cut on the shoulder and arm. The aggressor was stopped in his murderous attack by being hit with a big stone on the chest hurled at him by another head constable. The man arrested was in a state of frenzy though one of the witnesses exaggerating his statement that the accused had fatally assaulted another man for making overtures to a Burmese girl, whom he was courting.

PLAGUE IN RANGOON.

Low Mortality.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 11.

During the month of December only seven plague cases were reported. This is less than in any previous month since the plague appeared in Rangoon.

During December experimental operations on a large scale were undertaken with the Punjab rat poison. These operations are not yet completed and will be reported on next month.

It is expected there will be a slight rise in plague during January and February. During the year 1,109 cases of plague were reported. This is less than the number reported in any previous year.

The Secretary to the Burma Government has written as follows to the President of the Rangoon Municipal Committee:—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Health Officer's Report for the month of December, 1908, on the plague in the town of Rangoon, and to say that the Lieutenant-Governor takes the opportunity of expressing his warm acknowledgments to Captain R. Kelsall, I.M. S., for the admirable work done by him during the past year in connection with the suppression of plague in Rangoon. His Honour trusts that the success which has attended the operations under his guidance will be more than temporary. Sir Herbert White desires also to record the grateful appreciation of the excellent temper displayed by all classes in Rangoon in accepting the measures adopted by Captain Kelsall and his assistants.

BOMB ON A ROADWAY.

Tremendous Explosion.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 11.

Last night there was a tremendous report heard in Merchant Street. It caused enormous crowds of natives to congregate and created great sensation. Inspector Jennings, in charge of the division, turned out with a special police force and his enquiries showed that some kind of bomb, consisting of cartridges and powder, had been placed on the roadway and been exploded by a gharry passing over it. Fortunately no damage was done to the gharry or pedestrians.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Next Friday's Agenda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

A Bill will be introduced at next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General making the Indian five-rupee currency note legal tender in Burma.

The Small Steamships Bill, introduced at Simla, which empowers acceptance by Indian port authorities of certificates of survey granted in certain foreign ports, and placing British and Foreign steamships upon the same footing as regards survey required for conveyance of passengers will be passed at the same meeting, and questions will be asked by Mr. Dadabhoy to ascertain what steps the Government of India are taking: (1) to strengthen Indian high Courts by the appointment of Additional Judges, and (2) to investigating the causes of high food-grain prices in India.

A LITTLE girl, Miss Evelyn Hawkins, was the chief speaker at a dinner at the Hotel Metropole, at which the Lord Mayor of London and the Sheriffs were present, in aid of the Wanstead Orphan Asylum. The tiny orator made quite a long speech, detailing the work of the asylum, and the need for financial support. The Lord Mayor supported the appeal, and there was a good response, subscriptions being announced to the amount of £2500.

SEDITION TRIALS AT KOLHAPUR.

The "Vishva Vritta" Case.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, JANUARY 11.

The first of the four cases committed to the Sessions Court, Kolhapur, came on for hearing before Mr. Kincaid, Sessions Judge of Poona, whose services have been lent to the State to try these cases.

The case was the "Vishva Vritta," in which Vinayak Narayan Joshi, the printer, Vishnu Govind Bijapurker and Waman Malhar Joshi were committed by Mr. Bhaskerrao Jadhav, District Magistrate of Kolhapur, the first charged with printing and publishing at Kolhapur, in March last, in an issue of the "Vishva Vritta," an article headed, "The Powerfulness of Vedic Prayers," and the second and third accused with ordering the insertion of the article, thereby committing offences under sections 302 and 115 of the Penal Code.

All three accused are further charged with causing to be inserted and published an article, thereby exciting or attempting to excite feelings of disaffection against His Highness Chhatrapatti Maharaj under section 124 A.

Messrs. Branson and Binning, instructed by Mr. D. C. Fernandez, Special Public Prosecutor, Kolhapur, and Mr. Desmukh, pleader, are for the prosecution, the accused being defended by the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare and Mr. P. Khare.

The article complained of appeared in the March issue published in June. Accused Bijapurkar with Waman Joshi was the joint editor and both being at Talegaon charges were laid against them under sections 302 and 115 of the Penal Code.

Mr. Pandit, Sessions Judge, who ordinarily should have tried the case, reported to His Highness that he being a friend of Bijapurkar would not care to try him; hence the appointment of Mr. Kincaid.

Two assessors were appointed to assist in the trial.

EXPLOSION AT KIRKEE.

One Killed, Five Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

On Saturday morning a serious explosion took place in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Kirkee. The building in which this occurred, a temporary structure, was seriously damaged, part of it being blown out and the roof considerably damaged. Five native operatives were more or less seriously injured. One man was found to be in a terribly mutilated condition, his face a mass of blood and bruises and both the legs nearly blown away. All were immediately attended to, but shortly after being conveyed to hospital the last named man succumbed to his injuries.

How the explosion occurred is a mystery. On Saturday the men employed in the manufacture of percussion caps came to work as usual at 8 a.m. The part of the building to which the caps when filled are passed on to be sifted of any stray grains of fulminate of mercury.

An inquiry was held into the matter this morning but the result has not been made known as yet.

THE GOVERNOR'S SIND TOUR.

THE following is the programme of His Excellency the Governor's tour in Sind :—

January 13th, Wednesday—Leave Bombay, by R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" at 6 p.m. (S, T.) private departure.

January 14th, Thursday—At sea.

January 15th, Friday—Arrive Karachi (Kiamari) at 10 a.m. public arrival.

January 16th, Saturday, 17th Sunday, 18th Monday, 19th Tuesday, 20th Wednesday, 21st Thursday—Halt.

January 22nd, Friday—Leave Karachi, by Special Train at 9 a.m. private departure, arrive Khairpur at 5-30 p.m. public arrival.

January 23rd, Saturday—Halt.

January 24th, Sunday—Leave Khairpur, by Special Train at 4 p.m. private departure, arrive Sukkur at 4-30 p.m. private arrival.

January 25th, Monday—Halt.

January 26th, Tuesday—Leave Sukkur, Special Train at 6 p.m. private departure, arrive Tando Thoro at 11-30 p.m.

January 27th, Wednesday—Leave Tando Thoro, by Special Train at 9-45 a.m. arrive Hyderabad at 10 a.m. public arrival.

January 28th Thursday, 29th Friday, 30th Saturday—Halt.

January 31st, Sunday—Leave Hyderabad, by Special Train at 2 p.m. private departure, arrive Karachi (Kiamari) at 6 p.m. private arrival, leave Karachi, by R.I.M.S. "Hardinge" at 7 p.m. private departure.

February 1st Monday—At sea.

February 2nd, Tuesday—Arrive Bombay at 10 a.m. private arrival.

His Excellency will be accompanied by—Mr. L. Robertson, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, Captain T. C. Lucas, R.A.M.C., Surgeon, Captain E. G. Drummond, Aide-de-Camp.

SIR EDWARD BAKER, leaves Calcutta on 11th February on tour in Burdwan.

Mr. Brown has resigned the office of President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, on proceeding home, Mr. Lockhart to act until the general meeting next month.

IT has been decided to place the Telegraph Accounts under the Accounts Branch of the Finance Department with a Comptroller and Auditor General from the latter Department.

BOMBAY'S NEW SHERIFF.

Congratulations to Mr. Procter.

A LARGE number of Indian merchants met yesterday on the extensive terrace of Killick Building Home street, to present an address of congratulations to the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter on his appointment to the office of Sheriff of Bombay. There were also a number of European merchants present. Sir Sassoon David presided.

Mr. P. C. Setna before reading the address of congratulations said that the occasion was a happy one and they all rejoiced on the further mark of appreciation shown by the Government in appointing the Hon'ble Mr. Procter as Sheriff of Bombay. Mr. Procter was held in the highest esteem by all classes of people, but by none more than by the large number of Indian merchants. A business man had more opportunities in India of promoting good-will between the rulers and the ruled, and Mr. Procter yielded to none in discharge of that duty of his as a business man. They all hoped that still further honours would be conferred upon Mr. Procter in future.

Mr. Setna then read the following address :—

To the Hon'ble Mr. Henry Edward Edlesto Procter, J.P., Bombay. Dear Sir,—We the undersigned Indian merchants having business relations with the Import Department of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., deem it our duty and our privilege to approach you with this cordial expression of sincere congratulations and good wishes on your appointment by the Government of Bombay to the high and exalted office of Sheriff of this the second city in the British Indian Empire, for the year 1909,—an appointment which is a fitting and graceful recognition at once of your high position and character, and of your eminent public services. It is within the recollection of many of us that on your arrival in India in the year 1888 you commenced your business career in the Import Department of the firm under Mr. R. B. Sedgwick, of whose great civility and urbanity we still cherish a lively and grateful remembrance. Trained under such a capable and sympathetic chief, you soon acquired familiarity, not only with business matters and methods, but with our ways and customs, our wants and requirements, which has stood your firm in such good stead throughout its steady and remarkable growth and progress. Your subsequent long and honourable career of upwards of 20 years, during which you have gradually worked your way, by sheer force of energy and ability, up to the headship of the Bombay house of your firm which now occupies a prominent and honourable place among the notable commercial houses of this important city, has been marked by a degree of courtesy and kindly feeling, joined to great business acumen, sound judgment and wide sympathy, which has led us to look up to you more as a trusted and valued friend and sagacious counsellor always ready with help and advice, than as the local head of the great business house with which it has been our good fortune to be so long and so happily associated. It is a matter of common knowledge that the remarkable growth and development of your firm is in a large measure due to your strenuous energy, enterprise and resourcefulness, which have so materially contributed to the industrial and economic development of our country. The various Railway Companies, Steamer, Mining and Mill enterprises and other concerns with which your firm is now associated bear eloquent testimony alike to your great foresight and beneficent influence and to your earnest desire for the advancement and the prosperity of the country. Great and absorbing as have been the demands of your vast and growing business on your strength and energy and on your all too scanty leisure, you have cheerfully borne your share of public duties and responsibilities. As a Justice of the Peace, to which you were nominated in 1897—the year which witnessed your happy and auspicious union with the noble lady who has brightened your life and proved so ready and willing a helper in every work of public or private utility with which you have been associated,—as a Member of the Board of Trustees of so great and thriving a body as the Port Trust of Bombay which has done so much for the commercial greatness and prosperity of this city, and on which you have so zealously served since 1903, as Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the years 1906 and 1908, and as a Member of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay since 1906, the record of your work has been one of which the most distinguished citizen may justly be proud, and your contributions to the work and deliberations of these great bodies have been marked by a degree of sagacity, sympathy and sobriety which have evoked general recognition. Whilst we rejoice in your appointment to the Shrievalty of Bombay, we firmly believe that many more honours are yet in store for you and we trust there will be many such occasions in your Indian career when it will afford us equal pleasure to offer you our hearty felicitations. As a small token of the esteem in which you are held by us, we would ask your acceptance of this address and of the casket which accompanies it, and we would, in conclusion, pray that you and the lady who bears your name and who has graced this gathering by her presence, may, during the years you may be spared—and we trust they will be many—be endowed with health and strength, and that all happiness and prosperity will ever attend you both.

Sir Sassoon David then handed over the address, which was enclosed in a beautiful silver casket, to Mr. Procter amid loud cheers.

MR. PROCTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Procter, who in rising to reply to the address was received with loud cheers, then said :—

Gentlemen,—In replying to the address which has just been read by Mr. Pherozc Sethna, may I first of all offer you my most sincere thanks for it and also for the beautiful casket enclosing it, presented to me on your behalf by Mr. Ragowji Anandji. I need hardly tell you that I have listened to your address with much pleasure and, may I add, considerable pride, as I realise from it, if words mean anything, that I really possess your friendship—a possession I value most highly. Your address refers to the time I have been in Bombay and deals with my career, first in the Import Department then in connection with the Companies associated with our firm, and thirdly in connection with Public Institutions. I may say a few words about each. As your address states, I came out in 1888 and have thuss pent nearly half my life in this country—and a very happy time it has been. The first ten years were spent in the Import Department and during that time I made many a lasting friendships among our dealers. Many of those friends we have here this evening but we miss many a familiar face, among whom may I mention Mr. Morarji of Messrs. Ragowji Anandji and Co., Mr. Chapsi of Messrs. Munjee Cara, Mr. Damoder Devchand, Mr. Ranchor Nagindas, Damodar Hulloo, Ramji Lakhmidas, Kalidas Dharramsi, Canjee Dharramsi, Cursondas Hulloo, Topan Damodar of Messrs Munji Kessowji, Jadavji of Messrs Jugjivan Hemraj, Rupji Purdhan, Munjee Dhunjee and Ramdass Bhayee. I think I may say with truth that my relations with all our dealers have always been of the most friendly description and during the 20 years I have been here we have not had a single law suit in our Import Department. I am very glad to see your reference to Mr. Sedgwick and I fully endorse your high opinion of that gentleman. I consider myself fortunate to have served under him and I am sure you will join me in wishing him a happy life in his retirement; as you know he left business finally last year. You have referred to the success achieved by our firm in the various enterprises we have undertaken. I have always been and am still a strong supporter of swadeshism when by that you mean the industrial and economic development of this country and I think we can claim that our efforts in that direction have been of some use. In this connection I would like to express our thanks to those gentlemen who have assisted us in all our enterprizes and without whose help our efforts would have been of little use. I refer especially to Messrs. Narandas Purshotamdas and Vijbhucandas Atmaram who have been closely connected with our firm for very many years, and many others. Lastly, with reference to what you have said about my public life, I have always held that every man, if he wishes to be a good citizen—and that ought to be the aim of us all—should take his share of public duties. Many gentlemen tell you they have no time for such duties, being I suppose too busy making money for themselves, but this cannot be right, as, if every one took this view, no further work would be done and the useful work now done by Chambers of Commerce, Piece-goods Dealers Associations, &c. would be left undone. It does require a certain amount of self-sacrifice to take up public work, but I feel strongly it is everyone's duty to take it up, and appreciation such as you have expressed in your address is ample reward for anything I have been able to do. May I in conclusion thank you for your kind reference to my wife and say I fully endorse what you say and realise what her help and influence has meant to me during our married life. On her behalf as well as my own I thank you all again for the kind thoughts which prompted you to give me this address, and I need hardly say that it will be greatly prized not only by us but by our children after us. (Loud applause).

A hearty vote of thanks was then accorded to the Chairman. The Chairman in reply said that he entirely agreed with every word that had been said there. He had known Mr. Proctor for a number of years, and the latter richly deserved the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. and Mrs. Proctor were then garlanded, and the proceedings terminated.

HALF-ANNA NICKELS.

THE following letter from the President, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has been sent to the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department :—

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st November on the subject of the introduction of half-anna nickle piece together with a sample of the same.

Having carefully investigated the subject my Committee are of opinion that it is extremely doubtful whether the circulation of this coin will attain that popularity which the anna coin has. Moreover it must be stated that even that popularity is chiefly to the better and middle classes. The one-anna nickel coin has met with success so far because hitherto there was no single coin to represent one-sixteenth of the Rupee. The double pice generally confined known as the "Dhabu" is rather heavy and cumbrous and two of such make the anna. The convenience of the anna coin to the generality of the public except to the very poor was no doubt appreciated. The trader, the dealer and others found it handy for purposes of circulation. This alone has made the one-anna nickel coin popular.

The proposed half an-anna nickel coin on the other hand will, it is to be greatly feared, not be of such utility and convenience as the anna piece, and as far as the poor are concerned it will not be appreciated at all. The poorest classes comprising the majority of the agricultural and labouring population are obliged by their very poverty and the lowest standard of living to deal in the most fractional pieces of coin for purposes of their daily domestic economy. To these classes a pie even is of the utmost use. If the object of the Government be to introduce this coin among them and popularize it, it is most likely to be defeated.

The Government cannot be unaware of the fact that till some years ago and even now fractional mediums like "couries" and "badams" were in use in many parts of Gujerat and the Deccan. Accounts also used to be made on that basis. There is still the system of computing Rupees in "couries" and "reis," and though they are going out of practice the very fact that at one time they were largely in use indicates the utility of such fractional medium. Indeed it is not unsafe to say that the place of the "couries" and the "badams" of old has been now firmly taken by the pie so that the pie and the quarter-anna pice are exceedingly popular and of vast urility to the poor. To them the half-anna nickel coin will now be of so great an use. Evidently this coin will only circulate among the classes above the poorest and it is a question whether it is at all worth the while of the Government to introduce it. It is neither politic nor expedient to introduce this coin when the other popular coins have such a strong and useful hold on the domestic economy of the vast masses of the poor.

My Committee beg here to bring to the notice of the Government the impression which seems to prevail rightly or wrongly that the new coin is intended more for the purpose of profit to the State than for any other. That there is a large profit in coining 16 nickel coins than in coining 64 copper coins of the value of a Rupee cannot be gainsaid and the popular impression therefore is not unnatural.

For the reasons set forth above my Committee think that the introduction of a nickel coin of the value of half-an-anna is uncalled for. They will rather welcome the issue of a coin having a value equal to the old "badam" or "courie" which is less than a pie. The introduction of such a coin in their place will meet with an immense popularity which they repeat, will hardly be secured by the introduction of the proposed half-an-anna nickel coin and my Committee beg therefore to throw out this suggestion for the favourable consideration of Government.

THE BAKR-ID RIOT.

No Further Disturbance.

MAGISTERIAL WARNING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

No further disturbance has occurred in the mill district here. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Serampore has issued a notice on Hindus, stating that any one insulting or jeering at Mahomedans will be prosecuted.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Motor Vehicles to Carry away Town Refuse.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall last evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn presiding.

EXTENSION OF THE MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

Consideration was given to a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for information copy of Government Resolution, Revenue Department dated 15th April 1908 to the effect that "Government are not prepared to part with the plot adjoining the Municipal Offices at Cruickshank Road for the purposes of the future extension of the Municipal offices until they are furnished with exact information of the intentions of the Corporation in regard to the undertaking of such extension."

In connection with this question the Commissioner had forwarded a letter to the President with reference to the resolution of that body enclosing a copy of the report of the Executive Engineer regarding the requirements of the Municipality in regard to the extension of the Municipal offices.

The Executive Engineer in his report stated :

"The plans submitted, under my No. 16601 of 28th March 1908, were specially designed as an extension of this building architecturally and the planning adapted to suit any offices, each room having a verandah on two sides. The building as planned can be carried out in sections according to the demands upon the space, the only portion which can be said to be urgently necessary to be completely finished is the block of strong rooms adjoining the "Times of India" Building. If this block and the one adjoining Council Road to the south side of the entrance be taken in hand shortly, they will, in my opinion, meet the requirements of the Municipality for some years to come. Complaints are continually being made regarding lack of accommodation by the Revenue and Refund Audit Office, the Health Department and the Municipal Analyst and the Water Works, Drainage, and my own office, are all working at considerable disadvantage owing to overcrowding. The Joint Schools Committee is at present accommodated in one room, and in view of the erection of a large number of schools their work will be considerably increased in the near future. All departments are suffering from lack of record room, more specially such provision as will enable documents to be protected from the ravages of white ants. The plan submitted provides for the utilization of the whole site and adopting a standard size room of 27' by 24' with a verandah along each side. In all 45 rooms will be available in addition to a block of rooms for storage purposes which will be absolutely ant-proof and fire-proof. An open space, 165 feet long and 86 feet wide, is reserved between the two blocks, and this is so arranged that in the future a roof can be put over it and a large public hall obtained at a small cost. For the immediate needs of the various departments I consider the block shown along the side of Council Road and the strong rooms block to be sufficient, and this will add to the accommodation about the same amount of space on each floor as is now occupied by the Commissioner's office. The design is such that it can be divided in the manner indicated and the additional block added at any future time or the whole building could be erected and the large hall added subsequently, or, if preferred, the front and one storey of the two wings could be built leaving the two upper storeys to be added at a future date. This last procedure has the advantage that it meets the Government view of occupying the whole of the site immediately, although it would cost somewhat more at first for the same amount of accommodation as would be provided by building one wing only. After it is decided what portion is required to be undertaken detailed estimates will be prepared."

On the motion of Sir D. M. Petit it was resolved to ask the Commissioner to inform the Government in terms of his proposals, which the Corporation approved of.

WIDENING OF THE CHURCH GATE STREET.

The Corporation adopted the report of the Committee appointed to consider and report upon the question of the widening of the Church Gate Street.

The report has already been published in the columns of a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

THE WELL NEAR THE ART SCHOOL.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner forwarding the following communication from the Executive Engineer, Presidency : "I have the honour to apply for the necessary sanction to cover a well in the compound of the Sir J. J. School of Art. The staining above the ground level will be removed and a reinforced cover with a manhole will be provided at ground level. The well is shown on the attached site plan and is included in the Public Proclamation of 1854. The water from the well is never used and the well itself is full of vegetation and provides a breeding place for mosquitoes. The staining is in a dangerous condition owing to vegetation having taken root in the joints. Another reason for covering the well is that it is situated very close to the recently constructed servants' quarters and would therefore be a source of danger to children."

The Corporation resolved to cover the well for which the necessary sanction was accorded.

The next item on the Agenda was the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of the measures which should be adopted to further the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay. I am to remark that primary education in Bombay appears to be both deficient and defective. His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that the Corporation will now take the necessary action to place it on a more satisfactory footing. "With reference to proposals No. 8 of the Committee regarding the establishment of a Training College in Bombay, I am to state that the Director of Public Instruction has been requested to submit a detailed scheme for such an institution with an estimate of the cost involved. A further communication on the subject will be addressed to you on receipt of a report from that officer." The Hon'ble Sir P. M. Metha in moving the postponement of the consideration of the question said that it was one of vital importance to the city and it required no great hurry for being disposed of. There were times when delays were not dangerous, but on the contrary something was gained by the delays. If the consideration of the matter was postponed until the next meeting the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad and the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimulla, both of whom took a deep interest in the question, would have an opportunity of fully going through the report.

The matter was postponed until the next monthly meeting.

MALARIA IN GAMDEVI.

The Corporation next considered report from the Health Officer regarding the effect of the Improvement Trust operations in connection with their Scheme No. IV (Gamdevi) as regards the prevelance of malaria in that neighbourhood.

In the report it was stated :

"With reference to your No. 22934 of 31st October 1908, forwarding copy of the Corporation Resolution No. 4533 regarding the effect of the filling done by the City Improvement Trust in connection with their Scheme No. IV (Gamdevi) as regards the prevalence of malaria in the

neighbourhood. I have the honour to report as under. Scheme No. IV was taken in hand on 21st February 1906 and in the main completed by December 1906. Two small portions were completed at a later date. Prior to the operations of the Improvement Trust the ground was very low lying and swampy and in some place had to be raised 6 feet or more in level. Part of this low lying land was used for cultivating rice crops, etc., and was practically under irrigation, The last Census return showed a population on the (Gamdevi) estate of about 3,100 persons living in the Bodki's Wadi, Parsi Panchayat Chawls, the Kashinath Chawls, and many dhobis' chawls and others. On the edge of the estate is the Scottish Mission School. This latter remains, but the rest have been swept away, thus reducing the population very considerably as the ground has not been built upon yet. In view of this fact it is not possible to estimate the effect of the operations on the Gamdevi Estate itself, in so far as such information can be obtained from the sickness and mortality statistics of that area. The number of cases treated in the Municipal Dispensary cannot be taken as a complete index of the amount of malaria in this area, which is some distance from the dispensary, as many who suffered did not avail themselves of the facilities offered. It is to the history of the houses on the outskirts of this area and to those few still remaining on it therefore that one must turn for indirect information and for this purpose a house to house visitation was instituted on the Gamdevi Estate and on both sides of Gowalia Tank Road. This was carried out by Dr. Bhagwat, District Registrar No. 6 District, on two successive days. In no house could a single case of malaria be detected. Enquiries at the Mission School elicited the fact that the scholars enjoyed better health now than formerly, and that mosquitoes were not so prevalent now. This improvement in health of the scholars is no doubt partly due to the removal of the swampy ground and operations of the Trust and partly to the introduction of the system of giving prophylactic doses of quinine to the scholars. Mosquitoes are admittedly less, and malaria is not so prevalent in those houses where this admirable system of preventive dosage is not in vogue. Prior to the operations practically all the houses suffered, whereas now those few remaining do not appear to suffer. Until the estate is once more built upon it is not possible to more accurately estimate the effects. But in my opinion the work done by the Improvement Trust in abolishing the swamps, opening up the area and draining the land so as to prevent the accumulation of water by improving the sanitary condition of the locality in this respect alone will reduce the incidence of malaria. As has been frequently urged by this Department the completion of this scheme should be accompanied by the filling in and abolition of the Gowalia Tank, as its continued existence constitutes a menace to the neighbourhood.'

On the motion of Dr. Collie the report was adopted.

THE MILCH CATTLE STABLES.

Consideration was given also to a memorandum from the Commissioner forwarding for the information of the members copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Licenses, who forwarded Statements showing the action taken his department in giving effect to the suggestions made by the Committee of the Corporation for the improvement of Milch Cattle Stables in the City.

Mr. Haji Yusuf in moving that the report be accorded remarked that nearly 1,150 animals were removed from the original locality which decreased the local milk supply.

Dr. Sukhia remarked that he was glad Mr. Yusuf had taken up that proposition and thus accepted the recommendation of the Commissoner for the removal of objectionable stables from the crowded localities. He (Dr. Sukhia) on a previous occasion had to draw the attention of the Commissioner to the most abominable condition of Mr. Yusuf's stables and his clerk was fined Rs. 100.

Mr. Yusuf explained that his clerk was not fined for the insanitary condition of his stable which he averred was one of the best and a model stable in Bombay.

The statements were recorded.

KURLA WATER SUPPLY.

The Board considered a letter from the President of the Kurla Municipality requesting the Commissioner to recommend the Bombay Municipality a fresh agreement being made in respect of supply of water to Kurla, the period of the present agreement having expired on the 30th June 1908.

The Sanitary Engineer to Government in a letter to the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, stated: "With reference to your dated 18th ultimo, I have the honour to draw your attention to Government Resolution, General Department of, 24th August 1908, in which the appointment of an officer to consider schemes for the extension of building areas in Salsette Islands is approved The water supply of these areas is one of the point to be considered and it seems to me that the wael supply of Kurla could be far better arranged for in combination with other areas in Salsette than by a separate small and unsatisfactory scheme. I propose therefore for the present to take no further action in the case."

The Corporation passed a Resolution empowering the Commissioner to enter into a fresh agreement with the Kurla Municipality on the same terms and conditions as of the previous agreement.

DISPOSAL OF TOWN SWEEPINGS.

The next item on the Agenda considered by the Corporation was a letter from the Commissioner dated the 1st December 1908—forwarding a report from the Executive Health Officer regarding the collection and disposal, of town-sweepings in the large cities of England, especially with reference to the utilisation of motor vehicles and incinerators in connection therewith.

In moving that the report be referred to the Committee which was considering the question, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta observed that though he appreciated the abilities of Dr. Turner who had done very good work, he submitted that they had a grievance against him for publishing the report in the newspapers, a certain passage whereof left an impression that the Corporation were not doing their duty in respect of this one of the most important Municipal questions. He admitted that Dr. Turner did not mean it, but it did them an injustice. The Committee of the Corporation had already recommended the purchase of three motor cars and an incinerator for the purpose, but somehow it was not mentioned there and he understood that some members had it withheld in consequence of the recent trials of the Ranad Train. It was about 20 years ago that Dr. Blaney, Mr. Bomanji Master and other members of the Corporation had called the attention of the Executive Officers to the necessity of improving the mode of carrying away the Town sweepings. So the fact was that the Health Officer had not stirred the Corporation, but the members had repeatedly drawn the attention of the Executive Officers to improve the present mode.

Dr. Collie seconding the proposition remarked that the Health Officer had only given a history of the question which did not in any way reflect upon the Corporation. He thought that the advisability or otherwise of utilizing the Ranad Train should also be considered by the Committee.

The Commissioner said that Dr. Turner had only pointed out the present objectionable mode of disposing of the refuse. The Health Officer would be the last person to suggest anything against the activity of the Corporation.

Mr. A. M. Tod then moved as an amendment that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to bring a proposal before the Corporation through the Standing Committee for the purchase of three motor-vehicles for removing the sweepings.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir Readymoney said that Sir Pherozeshah was not justified in charging certain members with suppressing the report of the Committee. They had only followed Sir Pherozeshah's example of recalling upon the Committee to reconsider certain questions after they had been reported upon. He was opposed to Mr. Todd's amendment.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta accepted the amendment as rider to his proposition, which was carried with the rider.

The Corporation then concluded the other items on the January Agenda.

A CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

Occupant Seriously Injured.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 11

A serious carriage accident occurred here this evening. Kunwar Pirthi Dhuj Shah, who is very well known in these provinces and who with his friend, the Maharajah of Vizianagram, was to have attended a Masonic gathering here to-night, was driving in a phaeton along Forsyth Road when the horses, frightened by a motor-car, bolted. Pirthi Dhuj Shah was thrown out and fell on his head, sustaining very serious injuries. The coachman was also thrown out, but not injured. The horses dashed away and some two hundred yards further on swerved and plunged into a deep nullah, smashing the carriage, both horses being badly injured. Dhuj Shah was treated immediately by Colonel Anderson, I. M. S., for fracture of the base of the skull and at present is in a serious condition.

RAIN IN THE U. P.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 11.

A timely, though insignificant, shower of rain occurred in Lucknow this morning, In view of the general agricultural situation it is hoped that rain was received over a wide area, because it is stated that crop prospects are uncertain in Bahraich, that unirrigated crops are withering in Fyzabad. and that signs of scarcity are reported in Mirzapur. Rain is certainly urgently required in most districts.

GENERAL SIR E. BARROW.

Arrival at Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 11.

General Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding Southern Army, arrived here to-day on Inspection duty.

MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

In the Midnapore Conspiracy Case at Midnapore to-day the principal witnesses examined were Mr. W. H. Nelson and Moulvi Mazzal Haq.

A WEAVING COLLEGE.

Opened at Serampore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

The Commissioner of Burdwan to-day opened the Government Weaving College at Serampore.

RAJA OF MOMADABAD.

Congratulatory Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 11.

A mass meeting of Ulamas, members of the ex-Royal family, Nawabs, Taluqdars and members of the Bar, nobility and gentry of Lucknow has been held to tender thanks to the King-Emperor for conferring the title of K.C.I.E. on the Raja of Mohmadabad in recognition of his valuable services to Government.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 11.

Extensions of service in the Survey of India Department are notified for one year each, to Mr. E. G. Little and J. Martin, and until 31st March next to Mr. W. J. Cornelius.

The Survey of India Department Notes for the last month refer, with regret, to the deaths of Mr J. Sheehan, who died on leave, and of Surveyor Yakub Ali and two Khalasis of No. 9 Survey Party, who were killed by raiders at Shah Alum, Dera Ismail Khan District.

H.M.S. "LAPWING," Lieutenant Commander A. N. Gouldsmith, R.N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 6th instant.

MR. CHURCHILL (brother to the Secretary of State for the Colonies) and Sir H. S. Hill Child leave for Burma to-morrow.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

A "YOUNG TURK" MOVEMENT.

SHORTLY after the Empress-Dowager's birthday Chentu was aroused to a high pitch of excitement. Suddenly a large camp of braves were ordered into the city from their encampment outside the North Gate. In Viceroy's Hsu's time, a few miles from the city, extensive barracks were constructed on a hill. As they are off from the main roads very few are aware of their existence. To the surprise of many this force marched into the city and took possession of all the streets. All the foreign compounds were guarded. The facts seem to be that a movement resembling the "Young Turks" had been unearthed. It is called the "Kehmintang." Wild reports have spread throughout the country, but the excitement died down almost as suddenly as it arose. It was announced that all the scholars, many merchants, and farmers, in all about 10,000 people had subscribed in and about Chentu. The Viceroy acted promptly, safeguarded the city from any premeditated attack and put to death several leaders. One of these was a farmer, who is said to have sold a rich farm to aid the movement.

SIGNS AND PORTENTS.

Not only in the city were arrests made, but in surrounding cities, Penshien thirty miles north had its little excitement over the arrest of a man who has been somewhat marked, from the strange things that happened at his birth, viz., that with his birth there fell to the ground a heap of gold coins. His father got a broom and when sweeping them together could hear them clinking, but when he stooped to pick them up they disappeared The man is now twenty-three years old. He was evidently wanted, as the Viceroy ordered his arrest and the magistrate and a strong guard escorted him to the city. The country districts have had quite a few robberies of late and these with the revolutionary spirit that has been manifesting itself has created a tremor of excitement. The heavy taxation, the abortive attempts to close the opium dens and prevent the growth of opium smoking have fortunately been set off by good crops.

OFFICIAL OPPRESSION.

A sad case has just taken place at Po'shien a city 15 miles from Chentu. A wealthy farmer, a degree man, and the head local official of his district had an interest in the inn of his town. Goods were stolen from one of the guests and he was ordered to compensate. He refused. The magistrate had him brought to the city and he was placed under the usual guard of Yamen runners in the principal inn. Here was a fat prize for these creatures who began to take the usual steps to make him disgorge. The old gentleman indignant at the treatment he received hanged himself. His native district went on a strike and refused to carry on the usual routine of public business. It was not until the magistrate was degraded and the runners punished that temporary peace could be restored.

A MONASTIC FRAUD.

In a neighbouring city there was excitement of a different character. One day a Buddhist nun in a four-man chair arrived at the gates of a nunnery in the district of Tsonglin. Soon it was heralded that a Pusa from a neighbouring sacred mountain had decided to some to the people as the people could not get up to him that he had ridden on a fish, a "Wah Wahu", and was now ready to receive pilgrims and bestow upon them any favour they requested. The people turned out "en masse" filling the temple, its courts and its coffers. Everything went well until the magistrate decided to visit the temple. He took in the situation in quick order, abruptly put a stop to the whole proceedings by driving the nuns from the temple, sealing the doors, releasing the fish from its sacred pool and exhorting the people not to be hoaxed out of time and money by such absurdities. Dire vengeance was to fall quickly upon the ruthless unbeliever, but when several days passed and he still survived he became a hor.

LIKIN TROUBLES.

Owing to its being generally understood that some increase would be made in the Likin general import business was greatly interfered with at the end of last month the buyers refusing to take delivery of goods until they were satisfied that no change would be made in the present tariff. After a suspension of trade, lasting for a few days, matters were satisfactorily arranged, and business now proceeds as usual.

Camphor business is at a standstill, and it would appear that no revival is likely until a distinct advance is made in prices in consuming centres. This, in view of the fact that the sources of supply have become, by continual demand, further removed from Foochow.

FROM DAY TO DAY.

The Winter Race Meeting has been fixed for December 14, 15 and 16, and training goes on steadily. As so many ponies and riders are available this year the meet promises to be a great success. Whether the usual Race Ball takes place this year is a matter under consideration, no definite decision having been arrived at.

The weather has been very fickle and unreliable the past few weeks, and the occasional heavy downpours have damaged many fields of late paddy crops. H. M. S. "Clio" paid a flying visit to the port during the week, and the member of the Foochow Recreation Club invited a team from the ship to a football match, which resulted in a draw, each side scoring a goal.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

In view of the importance of the coming opium conference at Shanghai, and of the fact that the British Government has appointed Sir Clementi Smith, and Sir Alexander Hosie among its representatives, the names of the Chinese Government's delegates are, to say the least, disappointing. They are Liu Yu-lin, Dr. Kuan and Tong Kaison. The first is an overworked secretary in the Waiwupu, and the two latter are Cantonese enjoying no very high positions. The Chinese Government cannot but be aware that a good deal depends on the coming conference, and one would have thought that it would have shown its realization of this by appointing men holding high positions. Great weight will be attached in Europe to the inquiries and decisions of the Conference, and in view of the efforts which the British Government is making, in order to assist China in her desire to abolish the use of opium, it has at least a right to expect, at Shanghai, the attendance of the best qualified Chinese representatives. Mr. F. A. Carl, Commissioner of Customs, and Mr. F. W. Carey, at present Assistant Secretary at the Inspectorate, have been appointed to assist the Chinese delegates.

ANTI-FOOTBINDING.

Considerable interest has been shown in this movement lately, but so far it has been confined to the better class people only. Official proclamations have appeared setting forth the benefits of the natural foot and persuading people to stop binding their daughter's feet. A certain clause in these proclamations has struck us as very strange, and is, we believe, quite out of accord with the principles of the founders of the Natural Foot Society. It says that Christians are not "included," in other words, they are not to be "in it"; and I know they are not permitted to join the local branch of the society. Whether the clause is meant as a "hit" at the Christians, or only as a bait to those who do not favour Christianity, I am unable to ascertain. At any rate, it is no encouragement to the former, and, quite naturally, resented by them.

A BUDDHIST RIOT.

I do not think that I advised your readers of the somewhat remarkable riot that took place about ten days ago at a place in the neighbourhood of Canton. For some time a Buddhist priest had been in the locality, who had given out that he was able to heal the sick. Indeed he claimed to be an incarnation of Buddha. Apparently, he came from Hankow, for the only means of identifying him lay in his possession of a small incense burner, that had characters inscribed on it, which indicated that the censer had been made in Hankow. Meanwhile, he managed to get round him a following of women, who appeared to believe in his claims. Presently, a family of importance, induced the man to live under the family roof. But it was soon found by the priest that he would get little for his pains, except a couple of bowls of rice per diem, and therefore, one night, he absconded. He was then taken under the protection of another family. This led to a quarrel between the two aristocratic families, and this further necessitated that the police should intervene. The priest was arrested, but as he could not speak a word of the local language, it was difficult to get any light upon the inner workings of the man's mind. When, however, it was ascertained that the priest had been arrested, and was in the lock-up, the women of the district gathered together, to the number, it is said, of a round thousand. Things began to look serious. The police hardly knew what course to follow. They could not disperse the women, and they were afraid to use force. At last orders were given that a volley of revolvers be fired over the heads of the mob. This incensed them and they at once attacked the local lock-up, which before they finished with it, was quite demolished. The police arrested the priest again, and took him to the Namhoi's prison in Canton, where he now lies awaiting the sentence that will be passed upon him, though it seems hard that he should be punished for the misdoings of those who apparently, believed that he was a living Buddha.

THE VICEROY AND FOREIGNERS.

The Viceroy of Canton has been exercising himself on the subject of foreigners travelling into the interior of the Province during these months when it is supposed that the people are somewhat disturbed. I understand that the Viceroy approached the several Consuls at Canton, and asked that orders be issued that, until after the New Year, foreigners be urged not to make excursions into the country for pleasure. Missionaries were not referred to, inasmuch as it is assumed that they are well known, and are familiar with the doings of the Chinese. The Consuls naturally replied that they could not allow such restrictions to be placed upon the movements of their nationals, and so the matter rested. Then the Viceroy asked that he should be informed whenever any foreigners proposed to make excursions, and advised of the destination, so that he might take what steps he thinks wise to protect them. As far as one can see, however, there no signs of any special trouble. It is true that robbers abound, but that is the normal condition of things in the Kwangtung Province, and especially towards the close of the year when the weather is getting cold, and many people are out of work. There are no visible signs of any movement on the part of any society antagonistic to the Government, though the local officials are taking extraordinary procautions in order to prevent any movement that might tend to disturb the peace. Extra police are on duty in Canton, and extra spies are appointed, whose duty it is to find out everything that the Government might like to know.

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

The news of the successful issue in London of debentures amounting to two million pounds for the South Manchuria Railway has a double interest at the present juncture. On the one hand it serves to confirm what has already been indicated in other directions that confidence in Japan's financial position is returning, and for this fortunate circumstance full credit has to be given to the excellent impression conveyed abroad by the general policy of Marquis Katsura's Cabinet. On the other hand the fortunes of the South Manchuria Railway concern the ever-increasing numbers of the travelling public that select this route between Europe and the Far East. Politics and national finance may not enter into the philosophy of the railway carriage, but the appointments of a railway system have a wide importance. It was supposed that the Company would require at least four millions sterling for its pressing needs, as much remains to be done before the line and its feeders are in a condition to benefit to the fullest extent from their geographical position and commercial potentialities. A new regime, however, has been introduced during the year, the railway has undergone extensive reorganisation, and with centralization of management and a considerable reduction of staff it is hoped that a large saving in expenditure will ultimately be effected. The destination of the debenture issue, as far as we are aware, has not been announced, but it may well be required in part for the conversion of the Antung-Mukden line from narrow gauge to the standard width. The economies now in course of being effected, it is stated, do not indicate any intention on the part of the authorities to abandon a "positive and enterprising policy." As is known, the South Manchuria Railway has a large number of collateral interests, which include the steamer service between Shanghai and Tairen, the establishment of public schools, the building and equipment of hotels and the working of the Fushun coal mines, in addition of the harbour business connected with the port of Tairen. All these enterprises, according to Baron Goto, President of the Railway and Minister of Communications in the Japanese Cabinet, are to be prosecuted with the same energy as hitherto; but the scheme of reform we are left to infer, implies that more acumen is to be introduced into the management of the Company's affairs.

In these circumstances it is of interest to learn that for the moment the only properties "paying handsomely" are the main line and the collieries The revenue of the former for the last half-year, ending September 30 amounted to Y.6,959 342 and expenditure to Y.6,187,548, and at the fourth half-yearly meeting of shareholders to be held to-morrow a dividend at the rate of six per cent. for the year will be recommended. During the period under review 220,000 more passenger than last year were carried, and freight increased by half a million tons, while the daily income of the line advanced from Y.23,000 to Y.23,000. In the last three months a marked improvement has to be recorded owing to good harvests in Manchuria and the railway's daily earnings is said to be Y.45,000 In regard to the Fushun mines the output originally contemplated was five thousand tons a day, but for some time the authorities had to be content with a fifth of this amount. At present the daily output is on an average 1,500 tons, and hope for the future is based on a substantial reduction in the freight on coal over the Russian railway system, which it is anticipated, will open up a profitable market in North Manchuria. Against these undertakings have to be set a loss of Y.500,000 last year on the working of the Antung-Mukden Railway. During the current year, however, the loss on this system has been reduced to Y.200,000, while the daily revenue is now twice the amount obtained in 1907, and with the reconstruction of the line it should enter the list of the Company's paying properties. Another temporarily unsuccessful venture, it will be learned with no little regret, is the weekly mail service between Shangai and Tairen, which for the moment, we are told, is losing at the rate of Y.100,000 a year. But the Company's optimism in the future of this service, which will be generally shared, is unshaken, and as we have seen a second steamer has been put into commission. There remain to complete the list of unprofitable enterprises the schools and hotels conducted under railway auspices. It may well be pointed out, however, that the Company is still in its early days, and the balance sheet to be presented to the fourth half-yearly meeting does not necessarily represent the full capabilities of this comprehensive undertaking.

Apart from the personal convenience of the travelling public all residents in the Far East are interested in the progress of the South Manchuria Railway inasmuch as the prosperity of any one region must re-act on the trade and industries of many others. In Manchuria, particularly, the hopes of both Chinese and foreigners are centred, and any indication of improvement upon existing conditions will be welcomed. On this point the Railway Company entertains no doubt. Its own operations are quoted in support of its anticipations, and it will be hoped that there is more behind its reports than a mere desire to please shareholders. With somewhat conspicuous unanimity the Japanese Press is at pains at the present time to "write up" the South Manchuria Railway, but there is no need to read into this more than a laudable anxiety to assist an enterprise to which the nation as a whole stands committed. The outside world recognizes gratefully the improvements that have been made in the line and the abolition of many of the worst traits in the earlier administration. In the enhanced returns is to be found full justification for the more liberal attitude towards foreign trade that has marked the new regime. Construction work on the new branch railway from Kirin to Kwangchengtze will be begun next spring and with the completion of this line a valuable source of additional revenue should be provided, for the trade of this district is stated to amount to more than ten million yen annually. Some concern has been manifested lest the drastic retrenchment now being introduced should cause a set-back to the railway by labour troubles; but the Company appears to have treated its employees in a liberal spirit, and from present indications not a single pessimistic note is likely to be sounded at its meeting to-morrow.—"N. C. Herald."

A BLOOD FEUD.

I am a Habura, one of the "khana bo dosh," the wanderers. Never but in the jail have I slept beneath a roof. I was born on the open plain. There have I lived, and there I had hoped to die; but our Snake-God willed it not. At least I shall die beneath the sky, though it be in the jail yard, and by the hangman's rope. . . . .

Twelve years ago I swore the feud. It was at Daryagani they came upon our camp in the Raja's jungle. We had the freedom of his lands, for a woman of the tribe was in his house, and had borne him children. But a son was born of the Rani, an heir of the blood, and the Habura had skill of herbs. The child died between a night and a morning. "Cholera" was the word, and the Raja let it pass. For he was not minded that his zenana matters should be dealt with by the law, nor that the woman should know his purpose. The law should rid him of her kinsmen and he would take her in his own hand.

He sent word secretly to the "thanadar," and he came with horse and foot at daybreak. There were troopers of a "rissala" in the town, and they had turned out to hunt us for their sport. My man ran by my side and a rider pressed us hard. I called to the boy to leave me for it was not far to broken ground, and once there no horse could overtake him. But seeing I could not hold the pace he turned and struck with his knife, that it shore through bridle-rein and boot into the flesh. But even as he struck the spear was through him and I saw the bloody point stand out between his shoulders. Why did not I run in and kill? I stood as in a dream—and then—it was too late. He rode me down, and I knew no more. . . . .

They took us to the Court, and we were tried. But I heard only the sound of galloping hoofs, and my eyes saw only my son's blood on the spear-point. . . . . Until the slayer came, and the Judge prsised him by name for his good service, and spoke of reward, I said in my heart wait thou for my reward and marked his name—Sarfaraz Khan of the 5th Rissala—and my eyes learned his face. Then others came and went. The Judge questioned and the pleaders wrangled. My brethren whispered at my side but I heard nothing. At last from far off one asked my name, "Sarfaraz Khan," I said...they laughed. Then I went mad, and sprang out from the bars. A knife lay on the desk—my son's knife. Had my hand reached it, I had earned my hanging then. A fat pleader barred the way. I flung him aside, but they seized me, and my chance was lost. They put irons on me, hand and foot, and took me back to jail Then the order came, and I was sent across the black water to the Islands. There for ten years I laboured like an ox at the plough, but night and day his name was on my lips—small fear of my forgetting—and I prayed that he might live until I should meet with him. The Raja looked to his revenge, the "thanadar" to his orders—but what had he to do to hunt us for his sport like wild beasts of the jungle?. . . .

The ten years passed and I was free. I was a man again when I felt the road beneath my feet. East and West I sought for the 5th "Rissala," and at Lucknow they told me the regiments were gone to war. I went to Peshawar on the Border, and waited for their coming. A year I waited—a long year—but it passed. Then I saw the regiments march in. Horse foot and guns, they passed me in their thousands as I sat by the roadside, but I sought one face of all the thousands. At last I saw him—no longer the smooth faced stripling of my memory, but scarred and bearded. But my eyes knew my enemy. I watched their dust cloud fading in the distance, and my heart was light within me as I rose to follow. I took service with the "Rissala" as a grass-cutter for the march; and as each day I saw him, risen now to duffadar, with striped sleeve and medalled breast, I smile to think of him as he should be when I put forth my hand. I must make sure work of it, for I should have no second chance. I might have stabbed him as he slept. I knew where to drive the knife that he would die without a sound, and it had been a light task for a Habura to pass the guards. But others shared his tent, and my purpose was that he should know in whose feud he died, elsewhere my vengeance but half fulfilled. I must bide my time. A little longer—what matter? The work must be well done.

So we came past Delhi down the great road and I watched for a camp of my people. For I had laid my plan. By Gandapur I found them, and they were ready to do my bidding. A woman of the tribe brought him a love token as he stood watching his horses at the watering, and nothing doubting he followed her to their tents. He came unarmed, and ready to my hand. I stunned him with a blow as he stooped at the tent opening and he woke with hands and feet fast bound to find me at his side.

"What villainy is this?" he said "where is the woman?"

"Salaam, 'Duffadar Sahib,'" I said. "Do you not know me? I am a poor grass-cutter of the troop."

"Do I know every coolie of the camp? Cut you these cords, dog, or—"

"Have patience, Huzoor, and look at me again. You do not know me? Pardon," I said, and slitting the thin cloth with my knife, I laid a finger on the old scar across his knee. "Does the "Duffadar Sahib" remember where he took that hurt?"

"An outlaw Habura struck the blow and his life paid for it. But what of that?"

"Look now again. Was there not another that you hunted? Ay, do you know me now? You rode him down. Fool, that you let him live! It was his son you slew and now his knife is at your throat. I have waited long, but to-night my feud shall be fulfiled."

"Is it so?" he said, and he saw in my eyes that it was earnest.

"Then what use of words? Shall I ask mercy from a Habura outcast? Make an end quickly. . . . . ."

He spoke no more. The soldiers came, and I let them take me unresisting. Did I ask for life? I am ready to die now that I have avenged my blood. ["C," in the 'Pioneer."]

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

TO APPEASE THE AUTOCRAT.

"Ma," said little Arthur, in a hard, nasal tone, "what have you bought Harold for his birthday?"

"I have got him a whip, a trumpet, and a lovely, big, big humming-top. Do you think he'll like them?"

Little Arthur nodded.

"Oh, yes, ma!" he answered. "And what have you bought me, ma, to pacify me 'cos it ain't my birthday?"

MEAN.

Mary and Stella were talking about their ambitions.

"When I grow up," said Mary, "I'm going to be a school teacher."

"Well, I'm going to be a mother with four children," said Stella.

"Well, when they come to my school I'm going to whip them, whip them, whip them."

"You mean thing!" said Stella, as the tears came into her eyes. "What have my poor children ever done to you!"

TIRED OF IT.

"Mr. Smithers," said his wife, "if I remember rightly, you have often said that you dislike to see a woman constantly getting herself into print?"

"I do," said Smithers positively.

"You consider it unwomanly and indelicate, I believe?"

"Very."

"And you don't see how any man could allow his wife to do anything of the kind?"

"Yes, I think so."

"Well, Mr. Smithers, in view of all the facts in the case, I feel justified in asking you for a new silk dress."

"A new silk dress?"

"Yes; for the last eight years I have had nothing better than fourpenny calico, and I want something better. I'm tired of getting into print."

MR. HALFSTICK'S REQUEST.

"Are you the editor that takes in the society items?" enquired the caller, an undersized man, with a timid, appealing look on his face.

"Yes, sir," replied the young man at the desk. "I can take in any kind of items. What have you?"

"That's all right," was the reply. "You don't understand. I wrote this up myself, and I put in a line or two that says, 'Mr. Halfstick assisted his distinguished wife in receiving the guests.' That's the way I want it to go in, and I don't care if it costs a sovereign a line. I want my friends to know, by George, that I still belong to the family!"

SHE LIKED SENTIMENT.

"You keep rings here, don't you?" he asked at a jewellery shop.

"Certainly," replied the assistant. "Something for yourself?"

"No; I'm thinking of getting something for my girl. Got anything for about a sovereign?"

"Yes; I can give you a plain ring at that price. Here is something very neat."

"I guess that would fit her all right. Can I have something engraved on it?"

"Of course—what is it?"

"Well, I want you to put on it:—'From Thomas J. to Helen H., who is not only the best-looking, but the smartest girl in the North. My love will never, never grow cold, and should death overtake me my last thought would be of you. Be good and you'll be happy, and please accept this as a token of love.' That's what I want you to put on it."

"Good gracious! But you can't get all that on a ring!" exclaimed the shopman.

"Must have it, or I don't want the ring," was the firm reply.

"But the usual way is simply to engrave, 'T. to H.,' with the date after it."

"The usual way may be all right with some girls, but it won't work with mine. What she wants is sentiment—heaps of sentiment. So you can't get it on?"

"Couldn't possibly do it. You'd want a surface as large as your hand to get that on."

"Say!" exclaimed the young man, after a moment of reflection. "I have it! I'll buy her a silver belt-buckle instead of a ring, and I'll have 'em put on all I said, and add to it:—'You are never absent from my thoughts, and a vision of your dear face rises up before me a thousand times a day.'"

HAD NOT GONE.

He was a new customer from the country, and he had given a fairly large order. The courteous old senior partner was conducting him over the establishment, and the various improvements caused Mr. Giles boundless astonishment. A table telephone interested him as much as anything. He had never seen anything of the sort before.

"It is a great convenience to us," explained the senior partner. "You see I can communicate with all our departments without moving from my seat here."

"My, that's wonderful!" said Giles. "Can I try it for myself?"

"Certainly."

The visitor got himself switched on to the packing-room.

"Have Mr. Giles of Modbury's goods been sent off yet?" he enquired.

Back came the answer—

"No; we haven't packed'em yet. We're waiting for a telegram from his town: he looks like a slippery customer."

PREPOSTEROUS PAT.

Pat and Mike were obliged to halt their heavily-loaded cart to make way for a funeral. Gazing at the procession Pat suddenly remarked, "Mike, I wish I knew where I was goin' to die. I'd give a hundred pounds to know the place where I'm goin to die."

"Well, Pat, what good would it do if yez knew?"

"Lots," said Pat. "Shure, I'd never go near that place."

PRICE OF SEX.

She was a pretty young lady with a sharp tongue. He was a cynic. Why, it would be difficult to guess. Perhaps he had just been rejected by his best girl.

"Marriage," he said, "is a mistake.

"Yes," she replied.

"It is," he repeated. "Why should a young man marry when he can buy a parrot for ten shillings?"

"Ah," she replied, and her bosom heaved with a long-drawn sigh. "It's just as it always is. We poor women labour under a great disadvantage. A bear, I understand, can't be purchased for less than £30!"

THAT BRIGHT BOY AGAIN.

The teacher was trying to make his pupils understand that all good comes from one source.

As an illustration, he told them of building a house and putting waterpipes with taps in all the rooms, these pipes not being connected with the main in the street.

"Suppose I turn on a tap and no water comes, what is the matter?"

He naturally supposed that some of the boys would answer that the water was not turned on at the main; but they didn't. On the contrary, one boy at the foot of the class called out:—

"You didn't pay your water rate!"

EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.

A well-known Scottish architect was travelling in Palestine recently, when news reached him of an addition to his family circle.

The happy father immediately provided himself with water from the Jordan to carry home for the christening of the infant and returned to Scotland.

On the Sunday appointed for the ceremony he duly presented himself at the church and sought out the beadle in order to hand over the precious water to his care.

He pulled the flask from his pocket, but the beadle held up a warning hand and came nearer to whisper—'No the noo, sir," he said; "no the noo! May be after the kirk's oot."

* * *

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

He was engaging a new typist, and he bit off his words and hurled them at her in a way to frighten any ordinary girl out of her wits.

"Munch chocolates?" he asked.

"No, sir."

"Talk slang?"

"No, sir."

"Make eyes at the fellows when you're not busy?"

"No, sir."

"Know how to spell such words as 'cat' and 'dog correctly?"

"Yes, sir."

"Gossip through the telephone half a dozen times a day?"

"No, sir."

"Usually tell office staff how much the firm owes and all the rest of its private business you learn?"

"No, sir."

He was thinking of something else to ask her when she put a spoke in the wheel and put a few queries:—

"Smoke cheap cigars when you're dictating?" she asked.

"Why—er—no," he gasped.

"Take it out of the poor typist when you have had a row at home and come off worst?"

"Certainly n-not!"

"Throw things about and swear when business is bad?"

"N-never."

"Go for your employees when they get hung up in a 'bus in the morning?"

"No, indeed."

"Think you know enough about grammar and punctuation to appreciate a good typist when you get one?"

"I—I think so."

"Want me to go to work, or is your time worth so little that—"

"Look here!" he broke in enthusiastically, "kindly hang up your things and let's get at these letters."

* * *

HE RANG OFF.

There is a telephone in their residence, and as it is used principally by Mrs. Binks and her friends it is perhaps natural that it should be identified solely with Mrs. Binks, and that Mr. Binks—well, Mr. Binks answered when the bell rang a few nights ago, and this is the conversation that took place:—

"Hallos!"

"Well?"

"Is this Mrs. Binks?"

"No."

"I mean, is this Mrs. Binks' telephone?"

"No; it's the company's."

"Well, is this Mrs. Binks' house?"

"I don't know. I'm beginning to think that perhaps it is."

"What?"

"Yes, I suppose it is. Everyone seems to think it is, anyway."

"Is Mrs. Binks' daughter there?"

"No."

"Well, who is this?"

"Oh, this is only Mrs. Binks' husband, the father of Mrs. Binks's daughter, the man who lives in Mrs. Binks' house, and occasionally drives Mrs. Binks' horses. She got him with the house, you know."

"Oh, she did."

"Yes, she did."

"Rough on Mrs. Binks, isn't it?"

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

"Gazett of India" Jan. 8

Mr. H. G. Stokes, of the Indian Civil Service, is placed on special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India with effect from the 4th January.

Captain R. T. Wells, M.B., I.M.S., is appointed to the Bacteriological Department sub pro tempore and to do duty as Assistant to the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, pending further orders.

Captain J.H. Murray, I.M.S. Medical Superintendent of the cellular and female jails Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months with effect from the 11th December.

Captain R. H. Anderson, 11th Lancers, and Lieutenant E. B. Fawcett, 32nd Punjabis, are appointed Assistant Commandants and Assistant District, Superintendents of Police, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties.

Mr. James Prentice to be a Notary Public, and to exercise his functions as such within the District of Delhi.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, Berrister-at Law, at present acting as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, to be a Judge of the Court in the vacancy whish will be caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. S. Reid. Barristes-at-Law to be Chief Judge of the Court in succession to the Hon'ble Sir William Ovens Clark, Kt., Barrister-at Law, I.C.S.

The Reverend J. Gobder, Chaplain on probation is appointed to be a junial chaplain of the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, with effect from the 1st December.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. H. I. Shakespear, a Political Assitan of the 3rd class is posted as Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Bunder Abbas, with effect from the 25th November.

Captain A. R. Burton, 94th Russell's Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his own duties with effect from the 13th December.

Lieutenant W. G. Neale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class is, on return from furlugh, posted temporarily as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, with effect from the 15th December.

Military Assistant Surgeon H. F. deFanning is appointed te be Plague Medical Officer in the North West Frontier Province with effect from the 30th November.

Mr. E. A. Kenyon Chief Superintendent. 2nd. class Indian Telegraph Department, has been granted an extension of furlough on medical certificate for two months, with effect from the 12th December for continuation of leave notified

Captain A. Brough, R. E, Executive Engineer, Nagda Muttra State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 15 months.

Mr. C. S. Rennick, on relief by Mr. W. A. Johns of the office of Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of that line, with effect from the 19th November.

Mr, Hugh Connop Hunter is appointed an Assistant Traffic Superintendent (on probation) in class

BY THE WAY.

THE CHRISTMAS-TREE.

It is to the father of King Edward VII. that the Christmas Tree owes its establishment in England. There is a reference in "Greville" to a Christmas Tree that chronicler saw about a century ago at Richmond at a semi-State function, and he is at pains to describe the novelty in detail. But it was not until it was introduced at Windsor in the early forties by Prince Albert for the entertainment of the Royal children in a way that recalled his own childhood that the now popular Christmas Tree took root. It was apparently unknown to Dickens when he wrote "A Christmas Carol" in 1843.

JOHN BRIGHT'S ANONYMOUS DOCTOR.

Mr. Lucy, in the latest instalment of his recollection in the "Cornhill Magazine" for January, has a number of references to Mr. Gladstone. On one occasion, when dining at Mr. Lucy's the G. O. M. spoke regretfully of the carelessness with which Mr. Bright dealt with himself. Mr. Gladstone told a funny little story in this connexion: Up to within the last ten years he had no recognised medical attendant. There was seme anonymous and unknown person to whom he went for advice, and of whom he spoke oracularly. "But," said Mr. Gladstone, with that curious approach to a wink that sometimes varies his grave aspect, "he would never tell his name, or say where he lived." About ten years ago Mr. Bright surprised Sir Andrew Clark by appearing in his consulting-room. Sir Andrew, who knew all about his peculiarities in this matter, asked him how it was he come to see him. "Oh," said Mr. Bright, "it's Gladstone; he never will let me rest." The mischief of long neglect had been accomplished, but Mr. Bright acknowledged the immense benefit he received, and nothing more was heard of the anonymous doctor.

MR. GLADSTONE'S "EXTRAORDINARY STYLE."

When Mr. Gladstone was contesting Midlothian, in 1885, he and Mrs. Gladstone were the guests of Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny; and there Mr. Lucy lunched with them: Mr. G. was got up in the most extraordinary style. He wore a narrow-skirted, square-cut tail coat, made, I should say, in the year the Reform Bill was drafted. Over his shoulders was a little cape, on his head a white soft felt hat. The back view was irresistible. Mrs. Gladstone waits upon him and watches him like a hen with its first chicken. She is always pulling up his collar or fastening a button, or putting him to sit in some particular chair, little attentions he accepts without remark. . . . Gladstone disliked the smell of tobacco, but when he was to dine with Mr. Lucy and the "Punch" staff he commissioned his son Herbert to see Mr. Lucy and insist that they should not depart from the custom of the weekly symposium.

A CRICKETING BISHOP.

Bishop Gwynne, of Khartoum, is a great athlete and he looks it. When curate at St. Chad's Derby, the "African World" states, he turned out as an amateur for Derby County in the forward line; and when his duties called him to Nottingham he was soon a prominent figure in local football circles. When first out in Khartoum in 1899, under the auspices of the Church Missionary Society, Bishop Gwynne wrote home to a friend: I wish I could have one more smack in a real English cricket-field with you. I remember our matches and our innings together as if they were only the other week. How I miss the spring hedges, the flowers, and the hay—and the cricket. Here—nothing but sand; if you hit a ball it would stop fairly dead now the summer is here. After the rains they say the ball will roll. I hope it will. He gets as much cricket as he can out in the Soudan (he said in the course of a recent brief chat); but they play on cocoanut matting wickets, and it is almost a relief to hear one's wicket fall sometimes after batting for any length of time with the temperature at 116 in the shade!

OLD DAYS AT DAVOS.

Many English people visit Davos at Christmas-time, and in the local "Courier" special Christmas number—a very attractive and well-illustrated issue—the Rev. R. R. Resker recalls some of his memories of the famous health resort during the last thirty years. He tells of having enjoyed on many occasions long spells of cloudless skies, and mentions one winter in which there were no fewer than 112 days on which it was possible to skate. What place, Mr. Resker asks, could produce such a record? There were, in the old day's the usual winter indoor amusements, which gave the medical men as much concern as they do now. Mr. Resker mentions the case of a well-known doctor who had a lady patient whom he felt sure would disobey his orders and go to a certain dance, so he found it necessary to paint her neck with iodine!

THE TREATMENT OF PATIENTS.

The treatment of patients at Davos in the old days was very different from what it is now. There was no "lying out." Invalids were allowed to walk first on the level and then gradually increasing the distance up the paths cut through the forests. Another marked feature was the drinking of milk freshly drawn from the cows, either at the Kurhaus or else at the Milche-Halle between Platz and Dorf. Then there was the early douche drastic and cold, when the doctor stood by with his watch in hand to regulate the dose! Prior to 1890 the journey up to Davos was by road, but the opening of the railway in 1890 made it easier not only for invalids to reach the place but also brought large numbers for skating and tobogganing.

A CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE MEMORY.

The house in Carlton House Terrace to which it was proposed to affix a tablet commemorative of Mr. Gladstone's residence in it for some time before and during his Premiership in 1868-74, has other interesting associations apart from the great statesman. A generation earlier than Mr. Gladstone's tenancy it was occupied by another Prime Minister, Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby. One day in the early thirties Mr. Stanley, as he then was, asked a young reporter to come to Carlton House Terrace to take down in full one of his speeches, of which the papers had only published a very abridged report. Many years later the reporter, who was none other then Charles Dickens, was dining with Mr. Gladstone, and found himself in the very room in which as a young man he had played the part of shorthand-writer to the great predecessor of his host and friend.

THE King has sanctioned the promotion and appointment to the Grand Priory of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, as Knight of Grace, of Major Sir Allan Perry, M.D., D.Ph., Principal Civil Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Hospitals in Ceylon. Sir Allan Perry retired from the R.A.M.C. with the rank of Major in 1897. The Order has of recent years been associated with Ambulance work.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

REVIVAL OF "PETIT POINT" EMBROIDERY.

Petit point embroidery is being taken up again with renewed enthusiasm after the neglect which was showered upon it during the last generation. Our great great-grandmothers, whose French was far more grammatical and readier to hand than their English, were almost fonder of the "petit point needlework" of their convent upbringing than cross stitch. The wonderful tabourets and priedieux which they upholstered with their coats of arms in handsome embroidery were as often as not worked in this manner instead of in Early Victorian double stitch, the last traces of which still survived in the kettle-holders of our early youth. As a matter of fact, tent stitch—as it is called nowadays—lends itself far more successfully for the needle work pictures, for which a craze has been lately revived, than cross-stich. Schemes of the most ambitious description are being started on coarse linen, or on the modern successor to the old-fashioned "Arras" background, which would never have been attempted a few years ago, and in many cases where the original embroidered covers were substituted in unromantic mid-Victorian times for more modern upholstering, the tawdry rep cover has been replaced by an imitation of the beautiful old work with which it was originally made up. "Petit point" is by no means so rapidly worked as huckaback darning. Its only difficulty, however, lies in keeping the groundwork even, and in systematically counting the stitches in the pattern and foundation, so as to avoid losing the symmetry of the design, and for this reason almost a Trappist silence is necessary while the preliminary planning of the design has to be carried out. To prevent the "thin" appearance which is apt to spoil modern work of this description, a wrinkle should be borrowed from old times, to which, as a matter of fact, can be attributed the wonderful lasting powers of some of the old chair covers of a century or more ago. Before working a row an experienced embroidress always carried the needleful of thread or wool straight along the line, and then proceeded to cover it with a slanting row of stitches working evenly in one direction. With a revival of the old-fashioned stitch comes at the same time a return to the old world Aubusson colourings. Instead of a white groundwork a dull "burnt cream" is chosen, while the stiff cottage posies of roses, convolvuli, Passion flowers, and Annunciation lilies which are repeated ad infinitum on all ancient tapestry embroidery are carefully copied nowadays in the quaint old colourings in which the tones are shaded, from Eugenie and shrimp pink to maroon and terre-brulee.

"SURPRISE" DINNERS IN AMERICA.

There seem to be certain sets in New York society where entertaining is run on the surprise system. Such a condition of things may possibly reach England in time, especially nowadays, when the dishes which swell the menu of the fashionable dinner party are seldom what they seem, and the bill of fare, denuded of its "melon" or "jambon en surprise," is like a modern magazine without a sensational detective story. The freak dinner of a popular hostess in New York society must be not unlike a children's party on a grand scale, even if it lake, however, the imagination of childhood to increase the illusion and carry off the joke in the proper spirit. In one case recently, an enormous silk rose was placed in front of each convert. As if she had not learnt by experience that hungry people are not aesthetes to be trifled with unduly before the first entree has made its appearance, the hostess had had a piece of scented cotton wool slipped behind the calyx of each flower as a tribute to modern rennement. On each petal the name of one of the courses was written in gold letters, diligent searching among the tight leaves in the centre presumably bringing the title of the savoury to light. As regards the next surprise, it is to be hoped that the fish course had been a fairly substantial one, as an innocent looking croquette, bristling with its conventional browned crumbs, turned out to contain neither flesh nor fowl, but a strip of paper bearing a witty allusion to the political affairs of the day. Other surprises followed, and although it would have drawn on a mine of latent "joie de vivre" to have raised an ounce of humour out of a plaisanterie which consisted in enclosing a lump of lead in the centre of each dinner roll, it may possibly have prevented any weightiness in the spirits of the convives. Even ordinary dinners are becoming briefer functions than ever in New York. No one has sufficient patience to sit out a long meal. The American dinner is, in fact, not unlike the ultra fashionable lunch in London to-day, when people are beginning to complain that they are just as hungry when they have finished as they were at the beginning, and the servants whisk away the meagre courses as quickly as a stage butler, who looks for his cue rather than considers the relation of the diner to his knife and fork. In America, if the mets are light, the fashionable guest's chatter is lighter still. A hostess who allowed heavy discussions at her table would hardly find her invitations much sought after, even by the really clever men whom her husband may meet in the course of business. To sparkle, to talk inanities antusingly, and to be bright and witty are the credentials armed with which the young Chesterfields of the day are sure of unlimited engagements, and the smart and up-to-date hostess carefully leavens the heavy intellectual friends of her husband with dependable allies, who can be trusted to help her in twisting topics into light channels and crushing the least suspicion of heavyweight cleverness in the unsophisticated foreigner.

RAILWAY RETURN.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 31st Dec, 1908.

	Miles open.	Total for the week.	Earnings for previous weeks.	Total to date.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for last 12 days ending 31st Dec, 08				
G I P Ry Section	1609·53	22,17,846	18,481,494	2,06,99,340
I M R system	1177·92	4,57,640	44,67,856	48,,5,496
A D G Ry	125·99	43,588	4,33,976	4,77,574
Daran-Kotah Ry	13·31	605	5,581	6,186
Total...	2922·45	27,19,689	235,88,877	2,60,8,566
Actuals for corresponding last 10th days ending 31st Dec, 07				
G I P Section	1568·75	19,18,831	197,88,538	2,17,07,369
I M S system	1175·84	5,02,573	54,60,553	59,63,126
A D G Ry	125·99	83,744	6,69,677	7,53,421
Total...	2870·58	25,05,148	259,18,768	2,84,23,916
Increase or Decrease (G I P S...		+ 37·78	— 299,015	—13,07,044	—10·0·029
I M R....		+ 1·78	— 44,933	— 9,92 697	—10,37,630
A D G Ry		...	— 40 146	— 35,701	— 75,847
Daran-Kotah Ry		+ 13·31	+ 605	+ 5,581	+ 6,186

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE KING AND THE NAVY.

There was a slight but sufficient reference to the Navy in the King's Speech, a reference to its high state of efficiency which is entirely justified and no more than its due. It is, indeed, a noteworthy fact that no authority of any weight or experience questions the efficiency of the Navy at the present time. The point is sometimes missed, but the lines upon which critiicism is directed do not really be in this plane. Some of the critics, like Sir Gerard Noel, believe that efficiency could have been reached in a different manner and at less cost. More are concerned with the efficiency of the Fleet in the future, being apprehensive lest there should be a falling-off from the present high standard. Others still are fearful lest the assurance of strength should breed a state of over confidence and a want of caution. It will be satisfactory to the last-named to have learnt that the authorities have determined upon a new order of things in regard to Christmas leave. We referred to this matter recently, and we notice that the "Daily Telegraph" confirms our assumption that this new departure is regarded as a necessary precaution against the recurrence of the statements recently made as to the possibility of the fleet not being instantly ready in the event of what has been freely described as a "bolt from the blue," and "does not reflect official nervousness as to the existing international situation." Whether or no this is the correct explanation the departure may be regarded with satisfaction by the country, and no doubt it will apply to other occasions which have been hitherto regarded as holidays and an opportunity for general relaxation.

REPLY TO CRITICS.

With regard to the critics in the second category abovementioned we do not think they need alarm themselves at the action of the signatories to the memorial on expenditure on armaments, although in some quarters this was at first thought to be a sign of weakening on the part of the Premier. The view of the House of Commons on this matter was expressed in the vote of March last, when it rejected by a majority of 247 a resolution moved by Mr. Murray Macdonald suggesting a reduction of expenditure. The public confidence in Mr. Asquith which he secured by his statement in answer to Mr. Lee on this subject of the two-Power standard is not to be disturbed or shaken by resolutions passed by the extreme section of the pacifists. There was no ambiguity in the statement of the Prime Minister, and there is good reason for believing that the Estimates of next year will show that the Government have every intention of maintaining our naval supremacy at the two-Power standard in its unrestricted sense. It may be indeed that in regard to what we should call the auxiliaries of the Navy, the cruisers, torpedo craft, and other essential adjuncts there may be occasion for criticism and discussion, but so far as capital ships are concerned there should be none. As we have already pointed out, it matters not at present whether France or the United States is regarded as the second Power to be coupled with Germany, because these Powers are building the same number of ships. It may be, however, that President Roosevelt's views will obtain, in which case the programme of 1900-11 will have to be reconsidered.

ANOTHER POINT?

Then we come to the third category of critics, and to these we would recommend a perusal of the first volumes of the "Naval Annual." These were issued about the time of the discussions out of which was born the Naval Defence Act, and they contain much information which has a valuable bearing upon the situation as it is to-day. As a rule, it may be said that when the Government or the Board have received a tribute of praise, it has been generally due to a state of things which would not have been possible had they not inherited from their predecessors advantages resulting from increased estimates and a higher standard of expenditure. The continuity of policy to which we have been accustomed in late years cannot be acknowledged to have been the rule in the days reviewed in the columns of the first volume of the "Annual" eras of retrenchment, followed by spasmodic outbrusts of extravagance born of panic, more truly representing the course of action pursued. No one can wish to see a reversion to that state of things. Nor can it be justly said that there have been any signs whatever of a move in this direction. The standard of superiority has been maintained with due regard to economy; reorganisation has been entirely in the direction of increased efficiency; and at the same time a number of useful reforms have been carried out tending to the amelioration of the conditions of life on board ship by which both officers and men have considerably profited.

THE PAY WARRANT.

We most thoroughly agree with "Truth" that the article in the Pay Warrant (467) should be removed or changed, which places in the power of the Army Council the power to suspend or withhold, without explanation, an officer's retired pay, or any portion of it. There is absolutely no justification for the retention of such a clause. The pay of the officer is poor enough, and his retired pay is no more than a part of it, earned by his services. What right can there be to suspend or withhold it? If it be granted that such may be done in case of some grave misdemeanour committed by a retired officer, there can be no justification whatever for the retired pay of any other officer being interfered with. He has earned it under the terms of his engagement, and is entitled to it. It would be a shameful abuse of power to try an officer with closed doors, and then deprive him of his retired pay with a mere bald announcement giving no specific reason for doing so. We maintain that, even in the case of some moral offence seeming to justify the act, the nature of the offence should be on record for public knowledge, so that the officer affected might have some means of vindicating himself. It may be said that such cases do not habitually occur, but the fact that they may occur hangs over an officer when he has left the active list, and curbs his freedom of action. If it be contended that the regulation conveyed in the article of the Warrant alluded to is necessary, there can at least be no question that, in form and manner of procedure, the article calls for amendment. At present it is a blot on the rules under which officers serve.

MR. HALDANE'S REDUCED ARMY.

It is an uncommonly difficult thing to convince Mr. Haldane that he has not reduced the Army, and his very reluctance to admit this fact goes to prove how distasteful his action has been to him. His whole argument in a letter addressed to Mr. Hamar Greenwood, M.P., is that he has made good what he has taken away. We are not among those who have said that he has thrown 20,000 men upon the labour market. What he has done has been to disband battalions and reduce establishments, in relation to which he admits a loss of nearly 20,000 men, and ultimately of some 12,000 Reservists—probably, we think, of many more. The inflated state of the Regular Reserve is well known, and is not at all due to Mr. Haldane, who however, has greatly profited by it. He gives the following table of troops liable for service abroad:—

	Oct. 1, 1905.	Oct. 1, 1908.
Regular Army	178,161	169,092
Army Reserve... ...	91,342	133,631
Special Reserve ...	—	50,534
Total... ...	272,503	353,167

(Excluding Colonial and Indian troops and permanent staff of Volunteer and Territorial Forces.)

But here he persistently ignores the value of the Militia. He says they were not available for foreign service, but everyone knows how they have been employed on garrison duty in the Mediterranean, liberating other troops, and also at the actual seat of war. The late Government were wisiful to impose foreign service upon the Militia, and it could have been done. Therefore, it is absurd for Mr. Haldane to take full credit for his Special Reserve, the Militia having been more numerous. To describe the Militia as a declining and the Special Reserve as an expanding force is not quite genuine argument. The Militia declined because they were utterly discouraged. They constituted the main bulk of the boasted Special Reserve and that Special Reserve has expanded, though slowly and not in every part, because every effort has been made to encourage it. No information is given as to the number of its men who are physically unfit for foreign service. The note on Colonial and Indian troops is well calculated to spread a false impression of the subject actually discussed. As to the large Regular Reserve, it will soon begin to fall off, and Mr. Haldane gives no information as to the number of men composing it who have received very little training.

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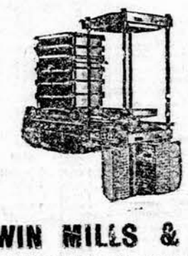

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GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT ENGLISH HAIR RESTORER. . .

Cleanses and refreshes the scalp,
Feeds the hair follicles,
Strengthens thin and weak hair, and
Produces thick, luxuriant, brilliant tresses.

KOKO CONTAINS NO DYE

POSITIVELY ERADICATES SCURF and PREVENTS HAIR FALLING.

WAVY HAIR.—KOKO makes the hair grow, and if used consistently imparts to it that beautiful WAVY APPEARANCE so much admired.

KOKO is used in every ROYAL COURT in Europe.

INVALUABLE IN HOT CLIMATES

NOTE.—When buying see that you get "KOKO" packed in a dark coloured carton as specially put up by the Proprietors to withstand hot climates. Look for above trade mark on both bottle and carton.

KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., Ltd., 16, BEVIS MARKS, LONDON.

Sold all over the World at 1/-, 2/6 & 4/6 per bottle.

OUR TONIC DID IT.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark.*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for *Madras*. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in *Bombay*.
LOKOYLIN & Co., Agents in *Pondichery*.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [11TH JANUARY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
Case Rupees ...	5,090	London ...	Thomas Cook & Son.
Silver Coins...	29		

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent, „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 11th Dec.

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 27 lacs up.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. 1s. 3 31-32d. on demand and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There are very few bills offered but Banks are unwilling to buy at under our quotation. There is very little enquiry for remittance and with usiness 1s. 3 31-32d. telegraphic is possible. Far Eastern rates are steady to firm, following stronger silver advices.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	169½
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	172 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Government Paper market opened steady at 94 9-16 for ready and 94 5-8 for the settlement and closes 1-16 higher in both positions. There has however not been much doing the steadier feeling in the market probably being accounted for by the increase in the Bank of Bombay cash balance. Calcutta market is quiet at 94 5-8 ready and 94 11-16 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 94-10
1st Settlement	„ 94-11

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar silver in London advanced 1-16 to 23 3-4 for cash and 23 9-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-4 better at 51 1-2. Locally the market has been active and quotations have had an upward tendency. The ready quotation opened at 61 3-16 ex duty and business is reported at the close at 61 5-8. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready	61	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	14	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

We give below a table of the number of bales Ginned between 13th December and 1st January for the last five years :—

	Bales.
1908-09	578,000
1907-08	667,000
1906-07	629,000
1905-06	528,000
1904-05	488,000 a

a No report estimated.

The local market for "Suttas" opened easier with Good Broach at Rs. 226 1-2 and fully Good Bengals Rs. 176. There was little change in other rates. In the bazaar there is still some business doing for forward delivery, but exporters are doing little or nothing. The market closes steadier as under owing to speculators buying.

For ready cotton there was a moderate demand by exporters and mills, and prices were steady.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 233	Mar. 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 227	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	... 213-14	Jan. 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	... 204	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 197	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 197	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	... 184-5	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 190-1	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	... 184-5	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	... 185	„
Fine. M. G. Bengals ...	... 177 1-2	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	... 225	May 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... . Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 10,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 16,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apl.-May
4·91	4·88	4·89	4·87
—02	—04	—03	—03

May.-June	June.-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
4·86	4·86	4·85	4·77	4·71
—03	—03	—03	—03	—03

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market for forward delivery is easier, and ready is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 3 0 B. T.
April-May	„ 7 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet with an easier tendency.

We quote :—

Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 7 13 3 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat „	„ 8 4 0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is firm with a good demand and prices are steadier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	Rs. 48 8 0
Mimbara	„ 47 8 0
White Secunderabad	„ 46 4 0
White Khandeish	„ 48 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs. 9 11 0 B.T.
April-May	Rs. 9 10 0 R.T.
Tone—Quiet.	

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs. 30 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.	

Cottonseed :—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0
Tone—Quiet.	

Mowrasseed :—

Ready	Rs. 6 12 0 B.T.
Tone—Steady.	

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb.	Rs. 41 8 0
Tone—Firm.	

Wheat :—

Owing to reports of rain in the Punjab the market is easier.

We quote :—

White Delhi, April-May ...	Rs. 5 6 0 R.T.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,693 1-2
India	73
Indian Specie Bank	97

Mills :—

Connaught	230	
David	445	Feb.
Kohinoor	835	
Manockji Petit	3,240	
Standard	1,400	
Presses :—		
New Mofussil	640	
Miscellaneous :—		
Bamankua Manganese ...	5 1-2	
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ord. ...	129	
„ „ Pref.	155	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	350	Feb.
Cohata Sand and Mill... ...	1,125	
Treacher & Co	625	
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Dholka	107	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	565	
Amritsar-Patti	122	
Tapti-Valley	425	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	15,430	bales.
Wheat	3,534	cwts.
Linseed	321	„
Rapeseed	1,854	„
Gingellyseed	7,434	„
Poppyseed	42	„
Groundnuts	820	„
Castorseed	3,445	„
Rice	2,505	„
Myrabollams	7,964	„
Cottonseed	27,347	„
Mowraseed	24	„
Gram	1,398	„
Joowar	180	„
Maize	nil	

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the fifth report of the Bank of India to be submitted to Shareholders at the Ordinary General Meeting, Bombay on Wednesday the 3rd February.

The Directors have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Lost Account for the year ended 31st December 1908. The Auditors' Certificate is also annexed.

	Rs. a. p.
The Net Profit, including Rs. 17,419-7-10 brought forward, amounts to	4,68,529 9 6
An ad-interim Dividend at the rate of 5 per cent per annum was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1908 which absorbed ...	1,25,000 0 0
The Directors now propose—	
To pay a Final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1908 at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax, which will amount to	1,50,000 0 0
To place to Reserve Fund	1,25,000 0 0
To grant a Bonus of one month's salary to the Bank's staff... ...	6,634 0 0
To carry forward to next account...	61,895 9 6
	4,68,529 9 6

With the above addition the Reserve Fund will amount to Rs. 1,75,000.

The Directors trust that, considering the adverse conditions of trade that have prevailed for the greater part of the year, the result of the Bank's operations will be considered very satisfactory.

The progress made has again been considerable as the Working Capital which stood at Rs. 1,70,40,891 on 31st December 1907, now amounts to Rs. 2,17,57,914.

During the year Mr. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin resigned his seat as Director, and in accordance with the Articles, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C. I. E. was appointed in his place. You are requested to confirm this appointment. Sir Frederick Leigh Croft vacated his seat as a Director owing to his absence in Europe.

Of the present Board Mr. D. J. Tata and Mr. Gordhandas Khattau retire from the Directorate, but are eligible for re-election.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 9th Jan. 1908, as compared with the statement of 30th Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 30. Rs.	Jan. 9. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	43,30,108	33,52,719
Public Deposits at Branches ...	51,54,758	76,20,426
Other Deposits ...	8,32,49,440	8,86,69,360
Post Bills ...	14,978	18,700
Sundries ...	27,26,750	22,64,759
Rs....	11,55,76,029	11,86,63,246
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	1,23,52,275	1,33,88,171
Other authorised Securities.	25,59,247	23,50,209
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	177,97,771	1,78,94,007
Loans do. do.	2,56,12,595	2,37,86,405
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,67,86,384	1,83,70,167
Dead Stock ...	3,27,502	3,02,589
Stamps ...	6,847	6,788
Bullion ...	1,61,214	1,46,045
Balances with other Banks.	13,80,500	14,59,743
Sundries ...	9,09,039	4,74,762
Cash ...	3,77,32,655	4,04,84,360
	11,55,76,029	11,86,63,246

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 5th Jan. 1908, as compared with the statement of 28st Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 28. Rs. a. p.	Jan. 5. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	1,62,50 0 0	1,65,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,47,49,043 3 3	1,55,84,711 8 0
Other Deposits, &c ...	16 04,40,895 1 3	16,15,08,939 13 1
Bank Post Bills, &c....	4,30,050 7 9	9,91,467 8 5
Sundries	20,20,923 9 9	17,27,613 4 8
Rs...	21,38,90,012 6 0	21,63,12,732 2 2
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	3,07,52,094 0 0	3,11,03,821 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	42,79,179 0 0	42,74,279 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,21,37,981 14 2	4,11,89,782 0 11
Bills discounted, &c	5,19,17,223 1 0	5,26,20,359 3 6
Balances with other Banks ...	2,76,26,415 8 4	2 69,04,889 9 4
Bullion	17,97,179 8 6	27,61,185 3 9
Dead Stock...	3,974 12 0	3,974 12 0
Stamps	18,15,700 8 9	18,32,393 6 0
Sundries	19,736 10 11	18,871 6 11
	1,20,640 9 11	7,73,300 14 0
Cash, &c., at Head Office..	16,04,63,555 7 7	16,16,42,856 8 2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	5,34,26,456 14 5	5,47,69,875 10 0
	21,38,90,012 6 0	21,63,12,732 2 2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	2,86,200	Increase.
Government Balance at Branches	5,49,469	do
Other Deposits	10,68,044	do
Post Bills...	6,61,417	do
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	3,46,827	Increase.
Loans	9,42,199	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit... ...	7,03,136	Increase.
Mercantile Bills...	6,61,556	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	70,45,700	Increase.
Cash at Branches	67,62,281	Decrease.

Percentage 80·45.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,492½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	73
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,545
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100	100	6 „	5
Specie Bank ...	O. 50	50	1½ „	181
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	50	6 „	57
Punjab National Bk.	100	100	14 „	260
EXCHANGE BANKS.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		303
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ to 0	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,300
Bombay Burma Quarter share... ...	625	625	82½	xd 2,325
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...			300	440
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	155
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10	£10	Nil.	129
Bombay Ice Mfg....	100	100	Nil.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	92½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	350 Feb.
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	265
Delhi Flour... ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd 390
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	137
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.17	125
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... ...	25	25	Nil	8 annas
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing...	200	175	yr. 14	xd. 212
Marcks and Co....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co....	100	100	10	130
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A. ...	100	100	ii.	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	200	50	p.c. 18½	183
Phillips and Co ...	100	30	...	27
Port Canning Co....	40	40	p.c. 10	55
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	490
Syndicate... ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	24
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company... ...	P. 10	10	Nil.	17
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	30
Tata Iron [Steel Co., Limited... ...	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
	O. 75	60	...	dis. 7
	D. 30	40	2dis	73
	P. 150	100	p.c. 20	xd 236
Thacker and Co	100	25	yr. 14	xd 33
Telephone Company,	25	500	yr. 40	625
Treacher and Co....	500			

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250			615
Bombay United...	250	250	20		505
Century	100	100	50		342
Central India...	500	500	85		1,680
Chhol Silk	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Colaba Land & Mill.	500	500	?0		575½
Coronation Mills ...	700	700	50		1,125
Connaught	500	500	60		800
Coorla	500	300	25		230
Crescent	1,000	1,000	40		780
Crown	100	100	5		111½
Currimbhoy	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
David	1,000	1,000	50		1,050
Ebrahim Pabany...	250	250	20		445 Feb
Emperor Edward ...	250	250	10		180
Empress	500	500	20		600
Fazulbhai	500	500	25		350
Finlay Mills	250	250	10		285
Framji Petit	250	250			262½
Gold Mohur	1,000	1,000	75		1,680
Globe Manufg.	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	25		200
Howard & Bullough	1,000	1,000	20		545
Hyderabad	500	500	25		437½
Imperial Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Indian Manufg ...	500	500	15		140
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35		640½
James Greaves ...	1,000	1,000	divid75		1,150
Jamshed Manufg ...	500	500	25		345
Jewraj Baloo	250	250	10		185
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	divid35		390
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	610	75		990
Kohinoor	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Leopold	500	500	25		835
Laxmidas	100	100	3		80
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	40		400
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	150		3,340
Mysore Spinning ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,100
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
New Great Eastern...	5	50	...		20
New City of Bombay	20	200	Nil.		215
Phœnix	500	500	20		735
Presidency	100	100	5		107½
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		645
Rehmat	1,000	1,000	20		900
Ripon	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	divid50		820
Sassoon Silk	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,055
Sholapur	500	500	40		600
S. Mabratt...	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
Standard Mills	250	250	20		210
Sun	500	500	50		1,400
Swadeshi	250	250	25		150
Textile...	500	500	45	xd	1,370
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills	500	500	30	xd	1,200
The Fazulbhai Mills					130
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500		265
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2		520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,600
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Brenl's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	315
Godrej	1,000	1,000	30	270
Fort...	475	475	.....	1,350
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	500
Harvey and Sabhapatty	250	250	.....	150
Hindustan	250	250	20	100
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	130
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	.....	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	200
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	640
New Berar	500	500	40	487½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	510
Petlbhay	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Press	200	200	25	480
Surat City	1,000	200	30	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

BUY SILVER.

Reprint from the *Bombay Gazette*, 25th December, 1908.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

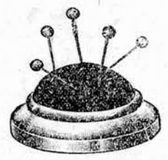
BUY SILVER.

"Buy silver" is the advice of the hard headed City man to his wife when she goes forth on a present buying expedition just now. Silver is extraordinarily cheap and silver goods for presents are reckoned to be a good investment. The price of silver during the last few days has been lower than it has been ever since March, 1903, and when the inevitable rise comes those who have bought silver this year will find that their money has been laid out to full advantage.

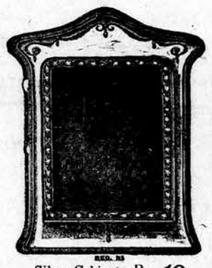
The reproduction of antique designs, including those of classical Greece are in request and table silver in the early English style is being ordered. Restraint and studied simplicity are the characteristics of English silver both decorative and for the table.

The inspection of our stock is solicited.

Silver Everlasting Blotter
Rs. 36.


Silver Pin Cushion.
Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silve Cigarette Cas
R 25.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.

Silver Pin Stand.
Rs. 9.

Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Perpetual Calendar
Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.

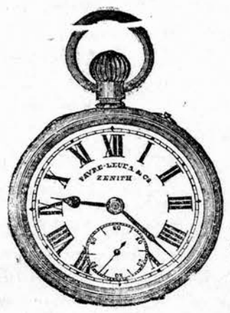
Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., THE PREMIER JEWELLERS OF WESTERN INDIA. BOMBAY & POONA.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.



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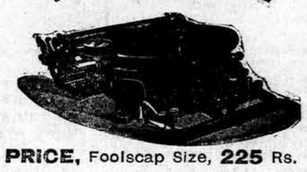

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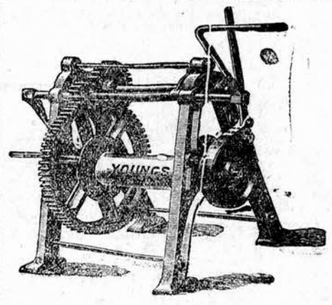

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BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, 5TH JAN.—During his recent shooting trip in the Tarikere jungles the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser bagged a fine tigress.

Part of a wall of a building in the lines of the 20th Deccan Horse, which was in process of demolition, collapsed suddenly this morning and seriously injured a cooly who was engaged on the work.

Sergeant-Instructor Consdale, who recently rode to Madras from Secunderabad, has arrived in Bangalore, having ridden in from Madras in 32 hours. He left Madras early on Sunday morning and reached this Station at about 8 a.m. to-day. He found the roads very muddy and sticky but his bicycle gave him no trouble.

MRS. BESANT.

Mrs. Besant is expected in Bangalore next Monday and will deliver two lectures in public. Both the people of the City and the C. and M. Station will have the opportunity of hearing the President of Theosophical Society, as she will deliver one lecture at the Mayo Hall and another at Doddanna's Hall in the City.

The thirty-third session of the South India Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced to-day. The Conference meetings are being held at the M. E. Church, Richmond Town, every day up to the 11th instant, under the presidency of Bishop J. E. Robinson, D. D. Bishop Oldham is in Bangalore and will attend the meetings.

Nearly two years ago the idea was mooted of providing a pavilion for the bands that play in the Cubbon Park. The Trades Association took the matter up and advanced various arguments in favour of a bandstand being provided, the chief representation being that so long as no shelter for bandsmen was provided, the Military Bands would not play in the Park, and Bangalore would lose some of its popularity which would be detrimental to trade. The matter has been under consideration ever since, and recently H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore approved of a bandstand and pavilion being constructed, and so after some months' further delay the Government have sanctioned an estimate for Rs. 3,400 for the erection of the building. It is hoped that when the bandstand is ready the bands of the Regiments in Garrison will take it by turn to play regularly in the Cubbon Park. Time was when the Park was the chief resort of an evening for the people in Bangalore and the fact that one or other of the bands of the Regiments in Garrison used to play regularly attracted crowds of people, and it was very popular amusement. During the last two or three years only the B. R. V. Band has played once a week and the Cubbon Park of an evening is almost a deserted spot.

During next week the annual meeting of the South India District Committee of the London Missionary Society will assemble at Bangaloro. Over forty Missionaries from the Tamil, Canarese and Telugu Stations of the Mission will gather for conference and despatch of general Mission business in connection with work in places as far apart as Vizagapatam and Coimbatore, Madras and Bellary. A reception will be given by the Bangalore Missionary Conference, in the Baldwin Schools, Richmond Town, on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, and during the week Missionary meetings, Temperance meetings, lectures, etc., in English and the vernaculars, will be held at various Churches in the city.

YERCAUD.

Yercaud, 5th Jan.—At the Committee meeting of the Yercaud Club, held last Wednesday, Mr. E. B. Stevenson, C.I.E., resigned his appointmont as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. B. Kidd was elected in his place. Last Wednesday Mr. David had a Christmas Tree for the children at "Rocklands." The children were invited to be there at 6 p.m., and when all had arrived they were taken inside, when there was a very pretty Tree, loaded with toys, crackers, etc. Last night, Mr. and Mrs. Ingle Lechmere invited all the little ones of Yercaud to "Vine Cottage" to tea and a "Bran Pie." The "Pie" was a most artistic piece of work; a large tub was filled with presents, while the "crust" was made of brown paper and decorated with flowers and greenery.

I am told that the Pulney bug has at last found its way up here, and that it has lately appeared on three or four different states, widely separated from each other. This terrible pest was first discovered on the Lower Pulneys some twelve of fifteen years ago —whence its name. It practically destroyed several fine states on the Lower Pulneys, and has since visited other planting districts, but the Shevaroys have hitherto escaped its ravages. Nothing can be done, they say except the drastic remedy of rooting out and burning every coffee-tree on which it is discovered. The appearance of an estate on which it has succeeded in establishing itself is said to resemble a tract through which a forest fire has passed and the planters are naturally greatly disheartened at this formidable reinforcement to the enemies of their long suffering staple. The only consolation is that rain is said to be very unfavourable to it, and it is hoped that the present weather may induce it to abandon its attempt to settle on our Hills.

Some years ago the Yercaud Amateur Dramatic Society was inaugurated. A good many people joined, and the Society purchased a number of chairs, lamps, a piano, stage properties, etc. Of late the members have gradually retired, the subscriptions have fallen off, and at last it was proposed that the Society should be dissolved, and that all the property, etc., should be handed over to the Club. A meeting was held last November to discuss the above proposal, but as only three members were able to attend it was postponed to the 14th instant. In the meantime one or two of the original members of the Society proposed that an attempt should be made to resuscitate the Society, and that, in order to induce members to join, "no donations should be required from persons who might be admitted, or re-admitted within two months from date of this meeting, that is to say, who may have applied for admission within that time." I hear that the meeting has again been postponed till the 17th March, as the present Honorary Secretary and several of the members are unable to attend on the 14th instant.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 2nd Jan.—Government have finally sanctioned the extension of our Municipal limits and these will be the recognised limits from the 1st April, 1909.

From the 1st January our mails have been carried by the railway, and the good old tonga service, which performed this duty most satisfactorily for about forty years, has now become a thing of the past. The railway, however, made a very bad start. The Madras mail to commence with left the Central Station an hour and ten minutes later on the 31st December, and arrived at Mettupalliam at 12 noon on the 1st January. The Nilgiri Railway journey, proved a still slower one, and it was 6 p.m. before Coonoor was reached. No arrangements were made for lighting at Coonoor, with the results that, with the exception of the head light and the guard's van, the whole train, which carried a large number of passengers, was in darkness on this wet and stormy afternoon. On arrival at Ootacamund long past 6 p.m., neither coolies nor conveyances were available and the passengers had a wet journey home. It is hoped this will catch the eye of the railway authorities and that some arrangements will be made for the lighting of carriages, and at the temporary station at Mettuchery, when such delay occurs in future.

Ootacamund, 31st Dec.—The Nilgiri Volunteers Headquarter Company were "en fete" during the Christmas week, and put in a great deal of work for the amusement of adults and children. The entertainment consisted of billiard, tennis and badminton handicaps, affinity shooting (in which the ladies particularly excelled themselves) and a Christmas Tree. Great credit is due to the Adjutant, Captain Plumer, for the manner in which he drew all together on one common platform. The winners of the several events were as follows :—

Tennis, Mixed Doubles.—Volunteer Henderson and Miss Hardy.

Tennis, Men's Doubles.—Clr.-Sergt. Brown and Volunteer Bailey.

Badminton.—Sergeant-Instructor Skeates' team.

Affinity Shooting.—Volunteer Bailey and Miss Giles, with a score of 66 out of a possible 70. The individual prize for ladies was taken by Miss Smith with an excellent 34.

At the Christmas Tree nearly all got prizes, which were admirably arranged by Lieutenant and Mrs Collins. The week was brought to a close by a visit from the Cordite Factory Company for shooting (Volunteers and ladies) and hockey. In the latter the Volunteers were assisted by a couple of the Gymkhana players in place of Volunteers unavoidably absent. On the big range neither side did itself justice as a team, and the local lot lost by 19 points, at 200 and 500 yards. It was left to the ladies to retrieve what the men had lost, and right royally they rose to the occasion. The conditions were teams of seven, and 8 shots at 50 yards. The local ladies won by 9 points. Taking into consideration that several members of both teams were shooting their first match, in fact some of them had only handled a rifle during the last month, it is worth recording that the two teams averaged just over 30 points, which would be a good record for a team of 14 drawn from a wider sphere.

At hockey, the Ootacamund men won by 4 goals to 3. This score is no indication of the state of the game, which for the greater part of the 70 minutes played was in favour of the Cordite Factory.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 3rd Jan.—On the 30th December Caplain T. K. Pardoe was "At Home" to the Station, the entertainment taking the form of a most enjoyable Cafe Chantant in the gardens of his residence. Mrs. Hamilton Cooke was responsible for the programme and for the way everything was arranged, and she and Captain Pardoe are to be congratulated on the performance, which possessed just the correct mixture of really good music and light comedy. The gardens were most tastefuely decorated and presented a delightful spectacle, the Japanese lantern hung among the trees turning the pretty gardea into a veritable fairyland. The stage which was effectively decorated and lighted made a suitable setting for the fascinating dances. Not the least of the many attractions were the refreshment tables. The following is the programme of music and the Variety Entertainment:—

Pianoforte solo	Mrs. Stephens
Glee	
Swing song	Miss McCloughin, Mr. Giles
Song	Mr Chabot
Violin solo	Mr Ezechiel
Song	Miss McCloughin
Song	Mr. Giles
Coon dance	Mrs. Hamilton-Cooke, Mr. Noel Davies
Interval.	
Pianoforte solo	Mr. Ezechiel
Glee	
Violin solo	Mrs Lindsey
Spanish dance	Miss Rowsell
Recitation	Mrs. Stephens
Coon song and dance	Miss McCloughin
Violin solo	Mr Ezechiel
Song	Mr Giles
Doll duet and dance	Mrs. Hamilton-Cooke, Mr. Ezechiel

With so many delightful turns on the programme it is hard to discriminate, but I think we are all agreed that Mrs. Cooke's "Doll Duet" with Mr. Ezechiel was the "piece de resistance," the acting, which is the whole soul of the song, being done to perfection. The "Swing Song" by Miss McCloughin and Mr. Giles, however, ran it very close, the swing being tastefully decorated with bouganvillea. Miss McCloughin and Mr. Giles in 17th century costume presented a most pleasing picture, and the singing left nothing to be desired. Miss Rowsell's pretty Spanish dance brought the house down, and in response to vociferous applause she danced a very pretty castanet dance. Mr. Ezechiel entranced us with his violin solo, and Mr. Giles' singing and Mrs. Lindsay's violin playing were delightful. The coon dance by Mr. Noel Davies and Mrs. Cooke was exceptionally good. At the close of the entertainment three cheers were given for our sporting host.

The Fancy Dress Dance on New Year' Eve was a great success. It had been much looked forward to and talked over, and certainly came well up to our expectations. I give a list below of all I can remember who were present and their costumes. It was a brilliant scene and the costumes were remarkably effective and well carried out. Mrs. Priestley's "Duchess of Devonshire" was a most beautiful dress and suited her to perfection; Mrs. Armitage's dress was also very handsome; Mrs. O'Connell as "Astarte," and Miss Shubrick as "Cleopatra" looked remarkably well; and Mrs. Grimwood's "Road to Ruin" was a noticeable conception. All the Spanish dresses were extremely pretty, also the Turkish and Japanese ladies. Miss Rowsell's costumes was very cleverly carried out, and Mrs. Kreiser suited her character to the life. Among the men, Captain Pardoe was very attractive as a sailor boy with long golden curls, while Dick Turpin and the Bushrangers and others of that ilk looked very dashing and daring. The jockey was very fascinating, as also was Latchmi, and Mr. Logan as a Dutch boy looked very well indeed.

Mrs. Young was "At Home" yesterday afternoon, when we all assembled in full force to witness a Ladies vs. Getlemen cricket match. The match commenced at ten minutes to 5. The ladies elected to bat first, on a perfect wicket, which, however, their thoughtful captain foresaw was likely to cut up after the heavy rain of the last few day. The attack commenced with Acres at the pavilion end, and Pardoe at the other side. Miss Rowsell and Miss Smith faced the bowling. At 5 o'clock Miss Rowsell looked as if she were well set and in for a big score, but she was, unfortunately, cleverly caught for a well played 2 by Ezekiel, who fielded with great pluck within three yards of her bat at mid-wicket. This was one of the bright points in the fielding, which was otherwise somewhat slack, though Dawson was quite handy with his feet on occasions. Miss Smith was missed badly before she scored off one of the loose balls she was able to reach but did not quite get hold of. At 8 the Men's captain wisely saw the necessity for changing the bowling, not so much on account of it being hit about, but on account of the risks his fielders between square leg and cover point were running. The batting was generally of that steady nature which may be expected from cautious players who were not quite sure what their opponents were capable of in the batting line, until Mrs. de Courcy went in and put some life into the game. With two severe knocks she sent the ball over the boundary twice in quick succession. She was then unfortunately bowled by the seventh ball of the over when trying to bring off one of her famous hook shots, evidently before she had got her eye in. Mrs. Logan disappointed expectations, as she was unlucky enough to get a straight ball soon after going in which proved too much for her. Miss Gerrard suffered a similar fate. Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Hamilton-Cooke now handled "the willow." The latter played a good useful innings for her "duck's egg" keeping up her wicket for a long time, while Mrs. Moore slashed the bowling about merrily bringing about another change in the bowling. Mrs. Lindsay was the only one not out with a score of 2 to her credit, and considering she did her own running, deserved more. Mrs. Fraser made a useful two before being caught off a doubtful no ball. The Gentlemen were saved defeat, by the weather, for no sooner had they commenced their innings than rain stopped play, but not before a dexterous toss from Miss Rowsel had scattered Acres' sticks, leaving the men one wicket down for no runs. The men did their best and never hesitated to bowl or catch the ladies when they could. No. husbands were playing.

The following is the score :—

Miss Rowsell, c Ezekiel, b Pardoe	2
Miss Smith, c Dawson, b Pardoe	2
Mrs O'Connell, b Acres	0
Mrs Evans, b Pardoe	0
Mrs deCourcy, b Pardoe	8
Mrs Logan, b Acres	0
Mrs Moore, c Ezekial, b Dawson	11
Miss Gerrard, b Dawson	0
Mrs Hamilten-Cooke, c Dawson, b Grahame	0
Mrs Fraser, b Morrel	2
Mrs Lindsay, not out	2
Extras	16
Total	43

The rain forced us to beat a hasty retreat into the bungalow. It came down in torrents but we were all quite happy and the time passed quickly with Bridge and light refreshments, while we listened to a splendid gramophone.

The Poudre Cinderella dance came off last night and proved another very successful item of the "Trichy Week."

CALICUT.

Calicut, 4th Jan.—The Clerk of the Weather was unkind on the first day of the New Year, for which a Skittle Gymkana had been arranged to be held on the Maidan at West Hill, for it drizzled steadily throughout the afternoon. This however, did not damp our spirits, and the programme was gone through without a hitch, in very good time too, a result due to our energetic Committee, Captain Dunlop and Mr. Ferguson.

The opening event was a Tilting at the Ring competition for ladies, their partners driving. There were very good entries for this, considering the fact that (as jutkas are the popular conveyance of the district) dog-carts are few and far between. Several of the competitors did very well, and it was closely contested, eventually being won by Miss Dobbs and Mr. Ferguson. The Band-Box Race was an amusing item. The competitors had to run to a row of Band-Boxes, and garb themselves in the costumes therein concealed. Here the "rub came in," that is to say the luck deciding their fate as to the costumes obtained, some being far easier to don than others. Alas, none were made to fit the wearers—and the frantic efforts of men trying to struggle into costumes obviously several sizes too small for them were pitiful as well as laughable. The prize was awarded to Mr. Sheeman (nominated by Mrs. Branson) whose dress as a protector of the public peace passed muster better than most. The Potato and Bucket Race was won by Mr. Smith, nominated by Mrs. Blake.

There was good deal of mystery over the next event, the Parcels Post Race. In this the men had to run to their partners, who were standing by boxes, wherein lay the mystery. On opening these, to the astonishment of every one, several pigeons flew, out, leaving the competitors staring helplessly after them. Some, however, were tamer or more tractable, or perhaps more timid, and allowed themselves to be caught. The first couple in with their pigeon were the winning pair. It was won by Mrs. Dunlop and her partner. There was also a flat race for the troops of the Garrison, but I cannot give the names of the winners.

The Menagerie Race was a handicap, open to the quadrupeds and feathered pets, and produced several promising competitors, who showed great form in the preliminary canter, but were not so good when it came to the starting point. This race conclusively proved that Christmas dinners had not accounted for all our turkeys, as several of these made their appearance and gave a Christmasy air to the proceedings. Mr. Jolly's goat beat everything else on the field for size and pace, but the Stewards were not very particular, or the course was a wide one for I would certainly have disqualified him for running wide.

A "Not At Home Race" completed the programme a most fitting and characteristic race for Calicut, where the Memsahibs are generally out when one jolts laboriously round in a jutka to call. At the close of the programme Mrs. Francis gave away the prizes.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 8th Jan.—Instead of the usual Christmas Tree, the annual Treat to the school children this year took the form of a picnic to Elamanur, on the 30th December, in which all the schools connected with St. John's Church took part. The children with their parents and friends numbering about 100, left the Junction Station very early in the morning and reached Elamanur about 10 a.m. The Executive Engineer of Tanjore very kindly lent the bungalow to the party. While many of them enjoyed themselves on the river with bosting, others went for long rambles in the forests and others amused themselves with out-door games, etc. Three meals were provided. At about 3 o'clock the children were invited into the hall where, to their great surprise, they found the tables laden with toys. The Rev. S. Jenkin Evans, in a little speech thanked all those who had provided the gifts and the outing and also those who had willingly taken upon themselves to make the picnic the success it was. He was pleased with the good work the schools had done during the year and he hoped the members would increase during the coming year. The children then drew tickets for their toys, which were presented to them by Mrs. Evans. Before the party dispersed three cheers were given for Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and three more for Mr. and Mrs. Pothan and the party of workers. It is fifteen years since the three schools (Vestry, Sunday and Marsaopett) were taken to Elamanur for a Christmas Treat, and Mr. and Mrs. Evans deserve great credit for their happy idea and the success of the picnic.

A CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Master Colin Young's party to his little friends on the 5th instant went off with great eclat. The large elephant from the Fort Rock had also been invited, much to the children's delight. He was dressed in his best and went through his tricks and salaamed as often as required. After playing in the garden to their hearts' content, the children adjourned to the bungalow, where they found an enchanting Christmas Tree and a voice was heard saying :—"May I come in to your Christmas Tree?" On receiving permission in came a most realistic Father Christmas, he even had snow on his long white beard, and carried a huge sack full of toys on his back. When he had given these away, he vanished, but only to re-appear with another load much to the satisfaction of the youngsters who went home literally laden with gifts and thoroughly happy.

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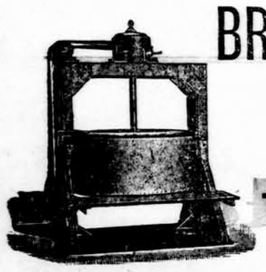

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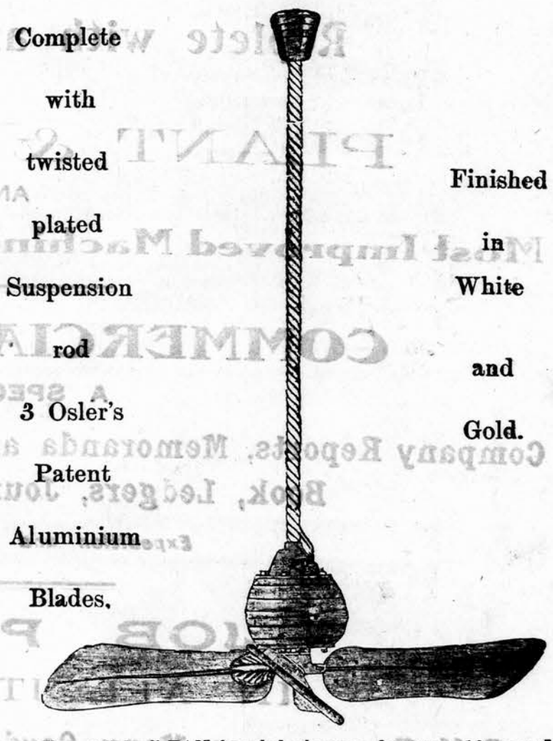

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